

INTERNATIONAL

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## British Parliament Backs EEC Role By a 396-170 Vote

LONDON, April 9 (UPI)—Parliament carried a motion tonight, by a majority, urging the public to vote in the June referendum for to stay in the European Economic Community.

### Prices Soar in Wall Street

NEW YORK, April 9 (UPI)—Prices rose dramatically on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 10 points on a trading volume of 18.1 million shares.

### Oil Reaches Record on Safety Fund

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI)—The oil-price dialogue on the energy problems appeared tonight moving toward a compromise that would resolve the dispute between industrial and developing nations and pave the way for a world energy conference this summer.

### EEC Proposal

Lead, several sources hinted the compromise would be more toward the proposal made by the nine countries of the European Economic Community, with the backing of the United States.

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, April 9.—Parliament carried a motion tonight, by a majority, urging the public to vote in the June referendum for to stay in the European Economic Community.

The Commons voted tonight by 396 to 170 for the motion to approve the government's recommendation that Britons accept its recent renegotiation of membership terms and vote for Europe.

It took a temporary coalition between pro-market Labor members and most of the opposition Conservatives and Liberals to do it.

The swift dismissal of Mr. Heffer, a 53-year-old left-winger, as minister of state in the Industry Department, came after he defied a ruling by Mr. Wilson that ministers should not speak against the government in the debate.

Rebel Is Cheered

Mr. Heffer, who has been in trouble before—when he opposed the government last year over its arms sales to Chile—was cheered by many Laborites when he said that Britain should leave the EEC.

Parliamentary analysts said that seven members of Mr. Wilson's 23-member Cabinet voted against the government line, but none was disciplined because all avoided speaking out against party policy during the debate.

According to an unofficial breakdown, 145 Laborites voted against the government while 133 voted for the motion. The rest of the 318 Labor members abstained or were absent. The anti-market voters included seven of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet.

Although it was a vote free of the party whip, the split showed that Mr. Wilson faces more trouble and bitterness as he tries to keep Britain in Europe and avoid a major party crisis.

A consolation for the government is in a report to be published in tomorrow's Daily Telegraph, showing that more than half of 900 persons interviewed in a Gallup Poll intended to vote for staying in Europe.

Despite a pro-market speech during the debate by Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher, eight Conservatives voted against the EEC. Other anti-EEC votes were cast by 11 Scottish and Welsh Nationalists and six Ulster Unionists.

Former Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath—who led Britain into Europe—made his first speech in the House since being ousted as party leader by Mrs. Thatcher in elections two months ago.

He attacked the fears that Britons may lose their ancient independence by staying in Europe.

"The sacrifice of sovereignty—if you like to put it in an extreme form—of the sharing of sovereignty, is fully justified," he declared.

Mr. Heath said that the issue at stake is "the future peace, prosperity and freedom of this country and Western Europe."

British withdrawal "undoubtedly would mean loss of our political influence, loss of trade, loss of jobs, and certainly a massive loss of investment," Mr. Heath said.

He said that if Britain stayed in the community it would be able to influence Europe and Europe would be able to influence the world. This is the only way to maintain the effective unity of the West, he said.

### Arriving Today

## Giscard Making Low-Key Visit to Algeria

James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 9 (UPI)—The French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is here tomorrow for his first visit by a French president to independent Algeria.

At least from Algerians, the visit is seen as an attempt to keep the visit low-key.

Algerians had invited President Charles de Gaulle and President Georges Pompidou, but neither judged that the time was ripe. During Gen. de Gaulle's time, the war was still too close, and under Mr. Pompidou, Franco-Algerian oil relations soured.

Condemned to Get Along

Col. Boumedienne has said on several occasions that the two countries were condemned to get along, which seems about the best description of their relations.

More than 130 years of empire cannot be wiped out by 13 years of independence.

But there are great problems. With almost 900,000 Algerian workers in France, both sides have blocked further migration—Algeria because it alleges racism in France and France because it



REFUGEES—South Vietnamese arrive by means of private boats in Vung Tan, about 60 miles southeast of Saigon.

## Saigon Reports Repulsing Reds Near Capital

SAIGON, April 9 (AP)—The Saigon military command said that government troops today pushed North Vietnamese forces out of the provincial capital of Xuan Loc, 40 miles east of Saigon, and destroyed four tanks.

The North Vietnamese attacked before dawn and penetrated Xuan Loc in the first drive on a major city in the Saigon region in the current Communist-led offensive.

An unofficial source claimed that as many as 300 North Vietnamese had been killed in the fighting, but there was no confirmation, and the figure generally was felt to be high.

Meanwhile, in Cambodia, Khmer Rouge insurgents yesterday cut the country's main overland supply route with Thailand and pressed toward Phnom Penh from three directions, military sources reported.

The attack on Xuan Loc, the capital of Long Khanh Province, began after a 2,000-round artillery barrage. Street fighting was reported around a church and the bus station, and later field reports said that most of the North Vietnamese had been driven from the city, leaving small pockets of resistance.

The battle of Xuan Loc was seen as a test on whether the demoralized South Vietnamese

Army could make an effective stand after its retreat from the northern and central provinces during the last five weeks. However, it was too early to tell whether the attack on Xuan Loc was the start of an offensive against Saigon itself.

Xuan Loc is the headquarters of the 18th Infantry Division and an armored unit which have been under heavy North Vietnamese pressure for several weeks.

Other Communist forces overran Thien Giang, a district capital near one of the Saigon government's few remaining footholds on the central coast, and made a number of smaller attacks in the Mekong Delta. Most of the delta fighting was reported between 70 and 120 miles southwest of Saigon.

### East of Saigon

Thien Giang is 100 miles east of Saigon and 10 miles north of Phan Thiet, the capital of Binh Thuan Province.

Military sources claimed that government militiamen and air and artillery strikes killed 150 North Vietnamese during the first waves of attacks on the town, but were unable to withstand further attacks.

North Vietnam's Foreign Ministry charged that a large U.S. naval task force assembled off the Vietnamese coast "allegedly to evacuate Americans in South Vietnam is actually aimed at interfering in South Vietnam in an attempt to save the Nguyen Van Thieu clique and prolong the war."

It said that the U.S. evacuation of Vietnamese refugees from areas abandoned by the Saigon regime to the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong was a "brutal crime," and that the United States had "hoodwinked and agitated public opinion in the world and induced a number of countries and international organizations to take part in this criminal plan."

In Saigon, the leader of the officially recognized Buddhist

## Viet Cong Promotes Palace-Raid Pilot

SAIGON, April 9 (AP)—The Viet Cong said tonight that the fighter pilot who bombed Saigon yesterday later landed at a Viet Cong-held airfield.

A spokesman for the Viet Cong delegation to the Joint Military Commission in Saigon said that the pilot was promoted from lieutenant to captain and given the "Liberation Distinction Service Order Second Class."

He declined to give the exact location of where the plane had landed.

Earlier he identified the pilot as Lt. Nguyen Thanh Trung, who was stationed at Bien Hoa, 15 miles north of Saigon. He had taken off on a routine mission in support of South Vietnamese ground troops, but turned to Saigon to strike at the palace, they said.

The President and his family were unhurt in the attack, and Mr. Thieu later asserted that he would stay in power despite demands that he quit.

After making the bomb run, the plane, a South Vietnamese Air Force F-5 fighter-bomber, vanished. There had been widespread speculation that the

pilot flew to a nearby country, landed in Viet Cong-controlled territory or perhaps crashed at sea.

The Viet Cong spokesman would give no further details, saying only that the pilot had landed at "one of the airfields of the PRG (Provisional Revolutionary Government)."

There has been no explanation of the pilot's motives in carrying out the palace attack, but first indications are that he acted alone. There was no other anti-Thieu movement on the palace and no sign that the attack was part of an organized coup.

### To Visit Kissinger Next Week

## Allon Plans to Seek Peace-Talk Revival

JERUSALEM, April 9 (AP)—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon will go to the United States next week in an effort to persuade Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to resume his Middle East peace mission, the government announced.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. Allon would meet Mr. Kissinger in Washington. No date was given.

"You can take this as a movement toward renewing the talks," a senior official said.

The meeting also signified "some easing of the tension" between Israel and the United States that developed after Mr. Kissinger's efforts for an Egyptian-Israeli agreement broke down on March 23, the official said.

The spokesman said Mr. Allon would go to the United States on a fund-raising mission for Israel and would confer with Mr. Kissinger at the latter's request.

Mr. Allon's trip was announced a day after qualified Israeli sources said that government policy-makers were considering a new offer of withdrawing from territory in the Sinai Desert to promote a second-stage peace pact with Egypt.

Officials said today that Mr. Allon would carry various ideas to Washington on how to reach the agreement that Mr. Kissinger's 18-day shuttle failed to achieve. Israel last month demanded a formal Egyptian pledge to refrain from war in exchange for a Sinai withdrawal, and Mr. Kissinger's efforts collapsed. In Israel's view, when Egypt refused to make such a declaration.

### Kissinger Meets Envoy

In Washington, Mr. Kissinger summoned Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinits for a lengthy talk yesterday.

The 1 1/2-hour session at the State Department ran longer than planned and kept a score of African ambassadors waiting for their own scheduled meeting with Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Dinits told newsmen later: "We have not in our own mind foreclosed the possibility that an American initiative should be continued if it should become feasible. But it isn't for Israel to decide."

Earlier, Mr. Kissinger's spokesman, Robert Anderson, said that there was no basis for published reports that the secretary may be returning to the Middle East to try to resurrect his Sinai mediation effort.

"The parties want us to continue our efforts," Mr. Anderson said. "But thus far, we haven't received any indication of exactly how our efforts might best be continued."

Mr. Kissinger's mediation broke down last month when Egypt

## Ford Says U.S. Set No Private Saigon Accord

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI)—President Ford assured Democratic and Republican leaders today that, after inspecting the records of the Nixon administration, he had found no private agreements between the United States and South Vietnam.

During the inspection, Mr. Ford reviewed what presidential Press Secretary Ron Nessen termed today as "confidential exchanges," in which former President Richard Nixon promised Saigon that the United States would "react vigorously" to major violations of the Paris peace agreement by North Vietnam.

Mr. Nessen emphasized that, in substance, "these private exchanges did not differ from what was stated publicly."

Mr. Ford apparently saw no real conflict between his denial of secret agreements and Mr. Nessen's reference to "confidential exchanges," since the substance of the confidential exchanges had been made public.

### No Hidden Chapters

Mr. Ford's comment was made public by Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., who attended the session with the President. Rep. Anderson added: "There are no hidden chapters yet to be revealed."

The disclosures were made a day after Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., charged in a speech on the Senate floor that "secret agreements" had been made between the Nixon administration and South Vietnam and had called on President Ford to make them public.

Sen. Jackson said today Mr. Nessen's statement was "only a partial disclosure" and that Congress must "obtain all the relevant papers."

It was in answer to questions about Sen. Jackson's speech that Mr. Nessen read a statement which said, in part:

"Assurances to the Republic of Vietnam as to both U.S. assistance and U.S. enforcement of the Paris agreement were stated clearly and publicly by President Nixon."

### Economic Military

"The publicly stated policy and intention of the United States government to continue to provide adequate economic and military assistance to react vigorously to major violations of the Paris agreement reflected confidential exchanges between the Nixon administration and President (Nguyen Van) Thieu at the time."

Repeatedly asked whether the assurances included the possibility of U.S. military intervention, Mr. Nessen said, "I just don't have any idea what the intention was."

The press secretary said that "the whole thing is moot" because of a 1973 law barring further U.S. military action in Southeast Asia without prior congressional approval, except to protect American lives.

In his brief statement, Mr. Nessen said, "The law of 1973, of course, ruled out the possibility of American military reaction to violations of the agreement."

Implied in the statement and the answer to questions was the possibility that Mr. Nixon had considered intervening militarily against North Vietnamese forces.

The White House made available copies of statements made

## Giscard Hints Demand for Thieu to Quit

Urges Vietnam Talks Noted in Paris Pact

PARIS, April 9 (AP)—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing implicitly demanded the resignation of South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu today.

Addressing a French cabinet meeting at the Elysée Palace, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the only possible solution of the Vietnam problem was the urgent implementation of Article 12 of the Paris peace agreements which provides for political talks "in a spirit of reconciliation" among the Viet Cong, the Saigon government and neutralist representatives.

To make such talks possible, the French leader added, "the political authority in Saigon must be exclusively in the hands of personalities who have made known their determination to put into effect" the provisions of Article 12.

The Saigon government has consistently opposed the tripartite concept established under Article 12.

### Bonn Aid for Saigon

BONN, April 9 (AP)—Rejecting "anti-American agitation" against worldwide U.S. responsibilities, Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher announced cabinet approval today of \$4.5 million worth of humanitarian aid for Saigon.

He said the grant will bring West German aid to Vietnam this year to 25 million marks, second only to that of the United States.

Mr. Genscher made the announcement during a parliamentary debate called to discuss Southeast Asian developments, which have raised doubts over America's reliability as an ally.

"The basis for our security is and remains the defensive alliance to which we belong," Mr. Genscher told applauding lawmakers, adding that West Germany will permit nobody to endanger its "relationship of trust" to the United States.

### British Aid

LONDON, April 9 (UPI)—The government said today it is stepping up relief for Vietnam and Cambodia to a million pounds (\$2.4 million).

It said that the main need is to help orphan children in Vietnam and Cambodia, rather than to fly them to other countries.



AFTER ROCKET ATTACK—Smoke drifts toward planes parked at Phnom Penh's Pochentong Airport following bombardment by the Khmer Rouge on Tuesday. Such rocket and artillery shellings have occurred regularly.



## By U.S.-Japan Team

## Studies of A-Bomb Survivors Go On 30 Years After Blasts

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, April 9 (UPI).—After atomic bombs were dropped almost 30 years ago on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, scientists feared that the intense radiation would cause long-term medical damage, including a generation of deformed children and increased cases of cancer.

Since 1947, teams of Japanese and American scientists have watched survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and their children in one of the largest medical studies ever conducted for signs of this damage.

As expected, they found increased cancer rates in survivors—some of them just beginning to show. But genetic abnormalities that would lead to deformities have not materialized in the first generation of children.

Now the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission (ABCC)—financed 95 per cent by the U.S. government and 5 per cent by Japan—has gone out of business, replaced by a joint American-Japanese foundation based in Hiroshima.

The \$81-million study on the effects of radiation was started in 1947 by President Harry Truman for humanitarian and scientific purposes.

Unique Opportunity  
"It was a unique opportunity," said Seymour Jablon, the National Academy of Sciences liaison with the program. "It would have been shameful to have done this much damage and then walk away without trying to get some good out of it."

Aside from determining some long-term consequences of atomic attack, figures developed by the ABCC relating ill effects to distance from the blast have been used to set radiation standards.

From the residents of the two Japanese cities at the time of the bombing, the ABCC picked 110,000 for the study. Of that group, 20,000 volunteers were given complete checkups every two years.

The potential genetic damage from the radiation was the first concern of the ABCC scientists. "People were very worried about what was going to happen to them and their children," Mr. Jablon said.

"There were widely varied predictions in the first several years" as to the extent of the genetic damage, said Dr. James Neel, the first director of the ABCC and now a geneticist at the University of Michigan. Some scientists went so far as to talk about a generation of monsters and two-headed children.

Although then, geneticists found a large number of chromosome breaks and other genetic malformations, the number of deformed children was not much greater than the normal range.

"At the moment," Dr. Neel said, "there are two possible genetic effects of the bomb. One is a small change in the sex ratio, just on the borderline of what we call significant, and the other is a possible slight increase in the mortality of children born to irradiated survivors."

"In general, though, the news is reassuring. But we geneticists worry that we only see a fraction of the total effects in the first generation."

Now geneticists are suggesting that new techniques developed since the first studies were completed be used to clarify any lingering doubts of genetic effects for future generations. The new foundation will consider these studies.

There is no question, however, that children born to women pregnant at the time of the blast—especially those in the first three months of pregnancy—were directly affected by the radiation. Many were born with small heads, and others were born mentally retarded, or had impaired growth.

Slightly Smaller  
Children under 10 who got large doses of radiation grew up slightly smaller than other Japanese children.

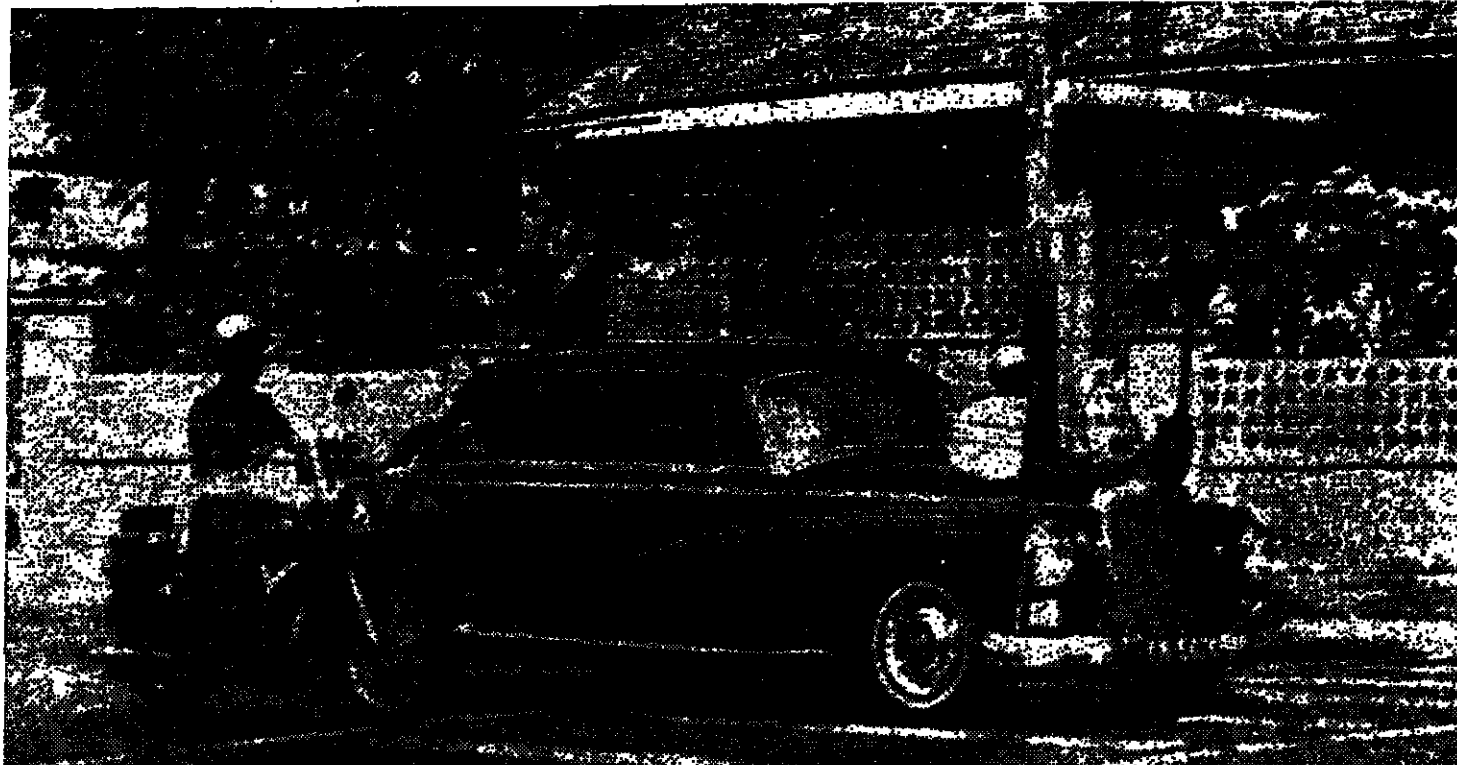
The most dramatic findings were in the area of cancer. Leukemia, a cancer known to be induced by radiation, increased by as much as 30 times the normal rate in some groups who received large doses. This increase reached a peak in 1963 and has been declining since.

While early evidence indicated little increase in the breast-cancer rate among survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, a study to be published soon by Dr. Douglas McGregor of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Kansas City shows that women who received large doses of radiation have an increased risk of breast cancer.

These extra cases began showing themselves in 1955, Mr. Jablon said, and it looks as if the number of excess breast-cancer cases will be about the same as the number of excess leukemia cases. But the number of breast-cancer cases is increasing while leukemia cases are declining.

Moreover, Mr. Jablon said, women who were 10 to 19 years old at the time of the bombing appear to run six times the risk of developing breast-cancer. Children who were under 9 run a greater risk for all cancers, but no breast-cancer has developed.

"One reason we go on year after bloody year," Mr. Jablon said, "is we don't know what's going to happen to those children when they get to the age when cancer develops."



IN SAIGON—President Nguyen Van Thieu is escorted to the presidential palace for a meeting with his advisers a day after the palace was bombed by a pilot who reportedly landed his plane in territory held by the Viet Cong.

## News Analysis

## U.S. Experts Feel Major Drive on Saigon Will End War

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT).—U.S. military analysts believe that the North Vietnamese command has recovered from its surprise over the speed of the South's military and that a major effort against Saigon will end the war.

South Vietnamese intelligence reports, relayed to Washington, say that a major drive against the capital is imminent. U.S. sources

are not so certain. They believe that Hanoi is preparing for either of two situations.

The first, and from the North's standpoint the most economic, is an endorsement of Saigon, followed by shelling and rocketing and by commando raids into the outer city. Hanoi may believe that such tactics would bring down the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu and lead to capitulation.

"They may give those tactics a try for three or four days, even a week," an official said. "They don't lose much and, if Thieu is kicked out, they probably will get the city virtually intact at bargain prices."

The other situation envisages stiffening resistance by the Saigon government forces, their reinforcement by troops straggling in from the north and, consequently, a major Communist drive to take the city.

Every day sees the Communists massing more artillery and armor in the Saigon region. At the same time, the sources said, operations in the Mekong Delta are isolating Saigon from its chief source of rice.

One of the reasons the Communists have been able to pour troops into the Saigon region without effective air interference is a U.S. decision of 1972, the sources said.

The United States decided then not to provide Saigon with any long-range strike aircraft. Consequently, there have been no deep strikes against armored and artillery formations moving southward in the last eight days.

The decision was based on concern that the Saigon government might use such planes to bomb Hanoi and Haiphong.

Long-Range Aircraft  
Today, with territory pared to the Saigon sector and the Mekong Delta, only long-range aircraft can effectively bomb Communist forces moving through the northern province and along the coast road.

Such strikes could be effective, the sources said, because it is believed that most Communist anti-aircraft formations have moved south.

The F-4 fighters and the A-1H fighter-bombers that represent the attacking power of a sharply reduced Saigon Air Force are incapable of hitting targets at long range. The air force, the sources said, already has the urgent mission of operating against the forces concentrating in the Saigon area.

The government's prospects for a military recovery sufficient to hold Saigon against a major offensive are believed to depend to a considerable degree upon a revival of the air force.

Until the air arm shows more

aggressiveness, the sources said, the Communists can continue to make dispositions for an offensive with unimpaired precision. Only fighter-bombers attacking the armored formations and the supply depots are regarded as capable of upsetting the schedule.

Not Recovered  
Few sources expected such an air effort by the Saigon forces. The air force, they reported, has not recovered from its losses of pilots, planes and material in the north and in the Central Highlands.

Almost four weeks after the start of the campaign, air force commanders continue to report shortages of spare parts and slow

maintenance. Saigon still has a reservoir of pilots, the sources said, but their effectiveness is limited without efficient logistical support.

The North Vietnamese aircraft have somewhat longer ranges than those in the Saigon force, but the sources considered that at the moment the planes were too far away to play more than a token role in the campaign.

They said that, in the event of stiff resistance around Saigon, Hanoi could move its planes to bases closer to the battle.

U.S. military aid to Saigon does not appear likely to turn the tide, according to experts who take a pessimistic view of the situation.

of the United Buddhist Church, further isolated the President from the public support he had commanded.

Political sources said that a police crackdown on dissent continued yesterday and more opponents of the President went into hiding. The sources said secret police went to the homes of at least two opposition lawyers after a South Vietnamese Air Force pilot bombed the presidential palace yesterday.

But the politicians had been warned by friends and went into hiding before the police arrived.

"Survival, Hanoi"  
A statement issued by the Buddhist leader said: "Faced with the survival and honor of the South Vietnamese armed forces and people, as a spiritual leader of Vietnamese Buddhism, I advise you, Mr. President, to publicly announce your resignation" and give the national leadership the opportunity to select a replacement as fixed by the Constitution.

Mr. Chan's faction, a minority, has long been the officially recognized Buddhist church here.

In Cambodia, the supply route cut by the insurgents was Route 5 linking the provincial capital of Battambang with the Thai border. Military sources said government forces launched a drive to reopen the route.

Fresh insurgent troops reportedly moved to the east bank of the Mekong River, across from Phnom Penh, and engaged in round-the-clock fighting with government troops. Military sources also reported insurgent pressure southeast of Phnom Penh and slight penetrations of the capital's northwest defense perimeter.

The 27-year-old conflict with Israel is the main reason for Egypt's economic plight. President Nasser's nationalizations and the high cost of his interventions in other Arab countries added to it.

Since 1967, Planning Minister Ismail Abdallah said recently, Egypt has spent \$35 billion for military purposes and has suffered an equal cost in war-related losses. He added that, during the same period, Egypt received less than \$900 million in financial aid from other Arabs.

This is a strong reason why Mr. Sadat wants peace and why he could not suddenly reverse his policy after U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's failure in negotiations.

Symbol of Hope  
Apart from being a symbol of national pride, the Suez Canal now is a symbol of hope. It will bring hundreds of millions of dollars in currency and will feed, directly and indirectly, more than a million people in the rebuilt cities. It will also ease the strangulation of Cairo, whose infrastructure can scarcely support only about half its 7 million population.

To announce a dead-end to the peace efforts and allow the canal to sit up again after it had been cleared would have been an impossible course for Mr. Sadat, a senior foreign diplomat said. He added that it would have been a signal to Egyptians that they are condemned to poverty.

The absence of definable political groups and basic dissent is due in part to Mr. Sadat's personality. He is a consensus man

who seems to have an uneasy instinct for what is popular.

His conduct of office does not invite dissent, moreover.

"He is ruling, not governing," a foreign ambassador said. "He is rarely sitting at a desk or poring over papers, but conducts his business in a long string of discussions, singly or in groups with his officials and with foreign visitors."

Mr. Sadat's political strategy at home is not unlike his foreign strategy. Ever since he came to power in 1970, he has been seeking to conciliate conflicting forces and interests.

"Fewer Centers"  
With no real political machine of his own except, of course, the entire government, including the army, he has reduced the influence of what were called "power centers" under Nasser.

The Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party, has lost much of its power. Under Nasser, it was a powerful political instrument, not unlike the Communist party machines of Eastern Europe. Its committees dominated every enterprise of the public sector, city, district and village. The members of the committees were the watchdogs of Nasser Socialism.

All that has changed, Hafez Ghanem, a former university professor who is the present head of the Arab Socialist Union, is self-aware man with no apparent desire for power.

Membership in the organization, once compulsory for anyone

holding a job of any significance including newspaper editors and reporters, is now voluntary.

This summer, members throughout the country will be elected and, for the time being, will be self-proclaimed candidates for the leadership of the party.

The newspapers have been so rigged that previous elections

"Diversity of Minbars"  
Last fall there was talk of forming political parties in National Assembly. The two were later abandoned, not because a "party" — any party — could become another "power center."

Mr. Sadat settled what is called "diversity of minbars," meaning that political like sheikhs in the mosque, preach different views at the same time. Minbar is Arabic for pulpit in a mosque.

Political liberalization has been without its dangers. For specialists believe, for instance, that the recent demands for increased free debate in the National Assembly and in the press, which has focused attention on the poor.

But essentially, for Mr. Sadat, there is no turning back to the great socialist idealism he has chosen. For he has here, he feels, there is every indication that the President is acting accordingly.

## Wants Share of Water

## Iraq Tells Syria It Will To Ensure Use of Euphrate

BEIRUT, April 9 (UPI).—Iraq told Syria today that it would take whatever steps it deemed necessary to ensure the free flow of the Euphrates River, the subject of a dispute between the two countries.

A government statement carried by the Iraqi news agency said that Iraq "would take all measures to ensure our rights in the dispute caused by Syria's tapping of the Euphrates waters to run the hydroelectric plants of the Euphrates River Dam."

The river has been a subject of dispute between the two countries since 1968, when construction of the Soviet-financed dam was begun. Iraqi farmers, who depend on the river that flows from Syria into Iraq, complained that they were not getting their fair share of the water. The dispute reached a peak last year when the dam was completed and the amount of water reaching Iraq was further reduced.

Emergency Meeting  
Several attempts at negotiating the dispute failed and Iraq, charging that Syria was ignoring the problem, last week requested an emergency meeting of the Arab League to mediate the dispute.

The statement said that Iraq would "hold Syria responsible for the serious results which harnessing the waters have on Iraqi farmers."

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was seen as part of a large rift between rival Syrian Iraqi factions of the Ba'athist, the ruling party in both countries.

Syrian authorities last week arrested about 100 Baathists, including the head of the Syrian news agency on charges of supporting Iraqi Baathist party line.

Diplomatic sources said the arrests may have part in retaliation for the steps Iraq complained over the dispute.

In the first Syrian reaction, the ruling newspaper, Al-Bath, accused the Iraqis of creating "many dangers" to draw attention of Iraqis away from problems.

The newspaper criticized an agreement between Iraq and Syria to settle the dispute, saying that it "is" Arab by granting Iraq concessions to which it is

right.

Israel, Syria Accused of POW Abus

LONDON, April 9 (AP).—Newly international has in a report that Israel and Syria abused prisoners captured in the October, Middle East war.

Among the abuses cited were interviews with former POWs, the beating of the soles of their feet, administrative electric shocks, burning of flesh with lit cigarettes and kicking.

Amnesty International, a human rights body that has been critical of both governments, said its findings were made from three-man international mission that visited Israel and Syria for two weeks in October.

The commission interviewed Israeli and Syrian soldiers who had been in Syria and 21 Syrians who had been captured by the Israeli as well as three Syrian who claimed to have been

snapped by withdrawing from the last segment of the mission. Both governments

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## West Agrees on Fund to Aid Countries Hurt by Oil Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

demonstrated that they have exhausted all other possible avenues toward a solution.

The agreement was inspired by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as part of his drive for a united front by the industrial nations caught in the energy crisis. It was signed by all but one of the countries belonging to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The 24th OECD member, Turkey, has indicated that it will sign before the end of May.

At a news conference, Stephen Morris, chief economist for the OECD, described the pact as "perhaps the first really large financial agreement since the breakdown of the system of fixed exchange rates."

In this, he was echoed by Treasury Secretary William Simon, who led the U.S. delegation at the signing ceremony.

"The agreement is a monument to international cooperation in financial affairs, and I'm proud of the role that the United States

played in initiating the agreement," Mr. Simon said.

Those states in the "safety net" are committed to contribute to the fund according to a formula based on their gross national product and their foreign trade. This makes the United States the biggest contributor, with an obligation for 27.5 per cent of the total of \$6.9 billion.

Other major contributors will be West Germany, with 12.5 per cent (\$3.1 billion), and Japan, with 11.7 per cent (\$2.9 billion).

For most decisions on loans from the fund, there will be a requirement of a two-thirds approval of the votes allotted to the members. Each country has a weighted vote matched to the size of its fund contribution.

Mr. Morris said that the fund will be financed through borrowing in the international capital market. He added that this should assist in the recycling of so-called petrodollars—the vast sums being accumulated by the oil-producing countries since the price of petroleum began to soar 18 months ago.

## Own Pistol Kills Saigon General

SAIGON, April 9 (UPI).

The deputy commander of South Vietnam's Third Military Region, Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Bieu, was killed last night in circumstances which the high command described as an accident.

According to the official version, Gen. Bieu was showing some other officers his P-38 pistol in his office in Bien Hoa, about 20 miles from Saigon. Gen. Bieu had told the officers that something was wrong, and they left a shot was heard. They rushed back to find him dead.

Other military sources said, however, that Gen. Bieu's death had followed a meeting between him and his commander, Gen. Nguyen Van Ton. Gen. Bieu has been critical of President Nguyen Van Thieu over matters of corruption, and President Thieu had him removed from his post as 5th Division commander in 1972.

## Analysis: Sadat's Decision to Open Canal Limits Threat of Social Unrest

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, April 9 (NYT).—By deciding to open the Suez Canal and sticking to his policy of trying to negotiate a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict in spite of the absence of a new disengagement agreement, President Anwar Sadat is gaining time to provide the relatively liberal regime at home.

Mr. Sadat is also defusing the only real domestic danger that faces him, namely the risk of social unrest due to economic suffering.

The President faces no organized political opposition. His efforts to find a negotiated settlement with Israel have the support, by and large, of the mass of Egyptians.

There is some criticism, expressed privately and mostly by intellectuals, that he went too far at Aswan in trying to meet Israeli demands, and that he continues to put too much trust in the United States. Foreign diplomats feel that his personal standing is high, though not as high as during the 1973 war, when he seemed a hero.

A Lighter Hand  
Mr. Sadat's prestige reflects the fact that he is ruling with a far lighter hand than did his predecessor, the late Gamal Abdel Nasser. While the Sadat government is intensely personal and is not parliamentary democracy, Egyptians now say they no longer fear that the police will knock on their doors at night and no

longer look over their shoulders when they talk—even about their President.

Mr. Sadat's greatest problems are inflation and the lack of hard currency for essential public services, food subsidies and raw materials for industry and development. Perhaps inevitably, the initial effect of his economic liberalization has caught the poor in a price squeeze, which has led to protests and clashes with the police. Most of Egypt's 37 million people are poor.

The 27-year-old conflict with Israel is the main reason for Egypt's economic plight. President Nasser's nationalizations and the high cost of his interventions in other Arab countries added to it.

Since 1967, Planning Minister Ismail Abdallah said recently, Egypt has spent \$35 billion for military purposes and has suffered an equal cost in war-related losses. He added that, during the same period, Egypt received less than \$900 million in financial aid from other Arabs.

This is a strong reason why Mr. Sadat wants peace and why he could not suddenly reverse his policy after U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's failure in negotiations.

Symbol of Hope  
Apart from being a symbol of national pride, the Suez Canal now is a symbol of hope. It will bring hundreds of millions of dollars in currency and will feed, directly and indirectly, more than a million people in the rebuilt cities. It will also ease the strangulation of Cairo, whose infrastructure can scarcely support only about half its 7 million population.

who seems to have an uneasy instinct for what is popular.

His conduct of office does not invite dissent, moreover.

"He is ruling, not governing," a foreign ambassador said. "He is rarely sitting at a desk or poring over papers, but conducts his business in a long string of discussions, singly or in groups with his officials and with foreign visitors."

Mr. Sadat's political strategy at home is not unlike his foreign strategy. Ever since he came to power in 1970, he has been seeking to conciliate conflicting forces and interests.

"Fewer Centers"  
With no real political machine of his own except, of course, the entire government, including the army, he has reduced the influence of what were called "power centers" under Nasser.

The Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party, has lost much of its power. Under Nasser, it was a powerful political instrument, not unlike the Communist party machines of Eastern Europe. Its committees dominated every enterprise of the public sector, city, district and village. The members of the committees were the watchdogs of Nasser Socialism.

All that has changed, Hafez Ghanem, a former university professor who is the present head of the Arab Socialist Union, is self-aware man with no apparent desire for power.

Membership in the organization, once compulsory for anyone

holding a job of any significance including newspaper editors and reporters, is now voluntary.

This summer, members throughout the country will be elected and, for the time being, will be self-proclaimed candidates for the leadership of the party.

The newspapers have been so rigged that previous elections

"Diversity of Minbars"  
Last fall there was talk of forming political parties in National Assembly. The two were later abandoned, not because a "party" — any party — could become another "power center."

Mr. Sadat settled what is called "diversity of minbars," meaning that political like sheikhs in the mosque, preach different views at the same time. Minbar is Arabic for pulpit in a mosque.

Political liberalization has been without its dangers. For specialists believe, for instance, that the recent demands for increased free debate in the National Assembly and in the press, which has focused attention on the poor.

But essentially, for Mr. Sadat, there is no turning back to the great socialist idealism he has chosen. For he has here, he feels, there is every indication that the President is acting accordingly.

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## ing to Moscow Figures

et-U.S. Trade Declines  
Russian Commerce Is Up

By Christopher S. Wren

NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT)—With the Soviet Union in value by 30 per cent in the face of rising oil prices elsewhere in the world, the United States dropped to seventh place in trade with the Soviet Union.

According to Soviet trade statistics released today, the decline in the Soviet Union, the profits of higher oil prices, increased its trade with the United States by more than one-fourth last year, to wind up with an annual trade of nearly \$10 billion.

The drop in Soviet-American trade by Soviet accounts amounted to \$587 million, a result almost entirely of a decline in deliveries of grain purchased by the United States in 1973. There was also evidence that it directly affected by a collapse in January of 1974 when the Soviet Union declined to accept

the terms that Congress had linked to freer Soviet emigration.

## Trade With West Rises

Nonetheless, the United States was the only one of seven Western nations that did not increase its trade with the Soviet Union last year, while Soviet trade with the West soared by nearly 50 per cent to account for almost a third of Moscow's foreign trade in 1974.

Increased overall trade with the West involved 31 per cent of Soviet global commerce, the largest share since World War II. By comparison, the Soviet share of trade with other Communist countries dropped slightly from 54 per cent in 1973 to 54 per cent last year, although actual trade with the East bloc increased.

U.S. trade officials here reported that the bilateral trade balance was still running nearly 2 to 1 in favor of the United States but that the United States lost the \$1-billion edge it enjoyed in 1973. This was expected to have repercussions in U.S. business circles since it showed that the Soviet Union was improving its commercial ties with other Western countries at a time of trade difficulties with the United States.

The 1974 preliminary statistics, which were disclosed in the Economic Gazette, coincided with a review of foreign trade by the Soviet trade minister, Nikolai Fedukhin. He said that "we expect that the American side will take necessary measures to correct the existing situation" resulting from the absence of an effective trade agreement between the two countries.

Meany Demands  
U.S. Abandon Its  
Détente Policies

WASHINGTON, April 9 (WP)—Labor union leader George Meany, called on the United States yesterday to abandon its policies of détente and harden its diplomatic and military positions against the Communist world.

Citing recent Communist gains and U.S. policy reverses in Indochina, the Middle East, Portugal and elsewhere, Mr. Meany said that "to deny that these disasters are interconnected is to take the first step backward—away from serious debate."

"Nobody will believe that these are separate disembodied developments that have no relation to our policies or to the overall policies of the Communist world. We need a cold look at reality."

Although the 80-year-old president of the AFL-CIO has long been critical of U.S. policies embodied by détente, he has recently sharpened his language in response to events abroad.



**SURROUNDED**—Government students from Grand Rapids, Mich., and Atlanta got an on-the-spot lesson in their subject on Tuesday when they were greeted by President Ford outside the White House in its Rose Garden.

## In U. of California Test

## Straight A's Unlock the Gate for Group of Drug Convicts

By Robert Reinhold

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., April 9 (NYT)—When grades for the quarter were disclosed at the University of California campus here the other day, a group of 19 students who live together learned that they had compiled an overall average of 3.7, or nearly A. That would have been good news for most college students, but it was a source of special pride for these 19.

For they are convicted drug smugglers and dealers who are serving "beats" of up to eight years but are not behind bars. They can tell you how to hire South American "mules" to carry a "load" of cocaine through Mexican customs and about the terror of what it is like to "fall" and get "locked down" for years in "the joint."

But these days they are more concerned with the academic fine points of botany, economic theory, social psychology and film-making.

Except for curfew and travel limits, the 16 men and three women live without guard like other undergraduates here in small cheerful apartments clustered around a cactus-bordered swimming pool.

The inmates, or "residents," are the vanguard of an unusual collaboration between the university and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons.

## Federal Policy

It is consonant with the latest federal prison policy to remove nonviolent inmates as soon as possible from the corruption of prison life and provide them with the social skills and educational

credentials needed to make it "on the streets."

The Santa Barbara program is perhaps more daring than most because it involves not parolees or probationers but full-time prisoners who still have as much as a year to serve. If they succeed they will never again see the inside of Lompoc Camp, the federal minimum-security facility about 50 miles from here where

Rockefeller Bars  
Kennedy Probe

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Vice-President Rockefeller has ruled out the possibility that the presidential panel probing the CIA's domestic activities would reopen the investigation into the assassination of President John Kennedy.

"That would be entirely outside of our problems," the Vice-President said when asked to comment on a recent statement by President Ford that "the Rockefeller commission may, if the facts seem to justify it, take a look at" the Warren commission's findings that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in assassinating the president in 1963.

Mr. Rockefeller acknowledged the previously reported fact that his commission was "taking a look to see if there was any possible connection" of the CIA with the assassination. David Belin, director of the panel's staff, has stated that it has seen "no credible evidence" linking the agency to the killing.

some of the Watergate figures served sentences.

While it will be years before the project can be pronounced a success, in terms of cutting recidivism, the indications after a year are promising. Already several participants have gone on to jobs and further study. One, a former public school teacher, has found a career as a sculptor. Seven have straight-A records. Only one has been returned to prison for marijuana possession.

"The immediate purpose is to get these people introduced to the educational system and to move on to productive lives," said Karl Borstrom, assistant dean of students, "but we also hope it will serve as a model for other prisons."

## U.S. Pays the Fees

Thus far, eligibility has been limited to the most trusted inmates who have had at least two years of college and need advanced courses unavailable at Lompoc. Tuition, room and board are paid by the federal government.

"This is the only working viable

alternative to prison I've seen," said Robert, the 35-year-old son of a middle-class family from White Plains, N.Y., whose hashish dealing has exposed him to the insides of both Greek and American prisons. He is studying film-making and hopes to form his own film business later.

Richard, 30, is serving the remainder of a 28-month term for failing to pay the federal tax on 100 pounds of marijuana he "imported" from Mexico. Majoring in psychology, he feels that the program has offered him an opportunity to pull his life together again. "If society wants us to come back and lead useful lives, they should be behind us," he said. "Prison does nothing."

Steve, a 41-year-old black who is the oldest of the group, is only a year from a bachelor's degree in economics. The program has not only given him an education, he said, but also has allowed him to stay in close touch with his wife and four children in Los Angeles. After two quarters he has A's in all courses but one—black studies.

## In Milk-Fund Bribery Case

7 Witnesses Presented by U.S.  
To Back Connally's Accuser

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Prosecutors presented a group of seven witnesses yesterday in an attempt to bolster the story of their main witness in the bribery trial of John Connally.

The witnesses appeared in rapid order after defense lawyer Edward Bennett Williams concluded a day-and-a-half cross-examination of Jake Jacobsen, the man who says he gave the former treasury secretary two illegal gifts of \$5,000. The money allegedly was given to Mr. Connally for his efforts in persuading the Nixon administration to raise milk price supports.

Mr. Williams got Jacobsen to admit he was uncertain about some details of his story, including whether there was a third gift of \$5,000.

But then prosecutors presented a hotel waiter, a bank clerk and others who supported various elements of Jacobsen's story.

In 1971, Jacobsen asked for \$10,000 to give to Mr. Connally, said a former dairy lobbyist, Bob Lilly. He testified that he gave Jacobsen the money and later delivered another \$5,000 when Jacobsen said Mr. Connally wanted more.

U.S. District Judge George Hart told jurors Lilly's testimony did not prove what Jacobsen eventually did with the cash.

In October, 1973, Lilly said, he told Watergate prosecutors about the money when he confessed to the illegal political activities of his organization, Associated Milk Producers Inc. of San Antonio, Texas. Jacobsen says this confession set in motion a cover-up of the bribe.

Telephone company records for Oct. 24 showed that a call was made to Jacobsen's phone, charged to Harold Nelson, Lilly's boss. Jacobsen says Mr. Nelson told him that Lilly had confessed. Lilly said he had told Mr. Nelson the previous day.

Phone records showed a call

was made that afternoon from Jacobsen's office in Austin to Mr. Connally's law office in Houston. Jacobsen said he told Mr. Connally about Lilly's confession.

Assistant head waiter Sammie Barnett of the Sheraton Crest Hotel in Austin testified that he delivered breakfast to Mr. Connally's room on Oct. 25. He said Jacobsen and Mr. Connally were there, apparently alone. Jacobsen said it was at this meeting that he and Mr. Connally agreed to claim that the \$10,000 had never left Jacobsen's bank vault.

Phone company records for Oct. 28 show a call was made from Mr. Connally's home to Jacobsen's home. Jacobsen said he is not sure of the date, but that Mr. Connally called him and they agreed to replace the \$10,000 with new money to fit the cover story.

Jacobsen testified that on Nov. 26 Mr. Connally gave him a second \$10,000, wrapped in newspaper, because the first batch of bills was too new to fit the cover story. They had been issued after Jacobsen was supposed to have put them in the bank vault, Jacobsen said.

## Trial for Humphrey Aide

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—A federal judge yesterday refused to dismiss an indictment accusing the 1970 campaign manager of Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., of arranging an illegal \$12,000 campaign contribution from Associated Milk Producers.

Minnesota lawyer Jack Chestnut was ordered to stand trial May 5 on one count of willfully violating federal election laws.

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## ick, Cheap Test Used in U.S. to Spot Harmful Chemicals

by Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, April 9 (NYT)—Americans exposed to an estimated 25,000 synthetic chemicals and with hundreds of new ones introduced each year, are turning increasingly to a quick, cheap test on a way of identifying chemicals that are potentially harmful to man.

A quick test, developed by Ames, professor of biology at the University of California at Berkeley, reveals the chemicals that damage or thereby possibly cause defects or cancer.

It reveals the potential of a chemical to damage the DNA of bacteria, the basis of the Ames test, which is basically the same whether it comes from a microorganism, a mouse or a man. Thus, if a chemical can damage the DNA of bacteria, it can probably also damage the DNA of man.

## Advantage Cited

The advantage of Dr. Ames' test, as described by scientists at a recent New York Academy of Sciences workshop, is that hundreds of chemicals can be quickly and economically run through it, singling out those that should be subjected to further and far more costly and time-consuming animal tests.

With an estimated 80 to 90 per cent of human cancers caused directly or indirectly by substances in the environment, more and more attention is being focused on identifying potential hazards, eliminating those that are avoidable and controlling human exposure to those that must still be used.

For example, vinyl chloride, the plastic chemical that after 25

years of extensive use was found to cause fatal liver cancer, has been shown in Dr. Ames' test to damage genes.

Had such a test been used on vinyl chloride years ago, plastics companies might have turned to a safer substitute chemical or made greater efforts to prevent exposure to it. Vinyl chloride probably would not have been used as a propellant for consumer aerosol products.

## Known Risk

Thus far, in a test of 198 chemicals of some known risk, Dr. Ames' test detected gene damage in 84 per cent of the 139 chemicals; in the sample known to be cancer-causing. Only 10 per cent of the 59 chemicals believed not to cause cancer actively damaged bacterial genes in the test.

The half-dozen chemicals found active in the test are now being examined in higher organisms for their cancer-causing potential. At the academy workshop, Dr. Fred de Serres of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences said that Dr. Ames' test would "help industry establish priorities on which chemicals to develop, allowing industry to screen chemicals very early in development instead of

investing hundreds of thousands of dollars in a substance only to find later that it causes cancer."

## Quick, Efficient

"This test system has proved its capability of identifying potentially dangerous chemicals in a quick and efficient way," a scientist from the Stanford Research Institute told the workshop. The institute has used the Ames test to evaluate hundreds of chemicals—including drugs, pesticides, food additives, dyes, photographic chemicals, and drinking-water contaminants—for government agencies and industry.

Using the test, in two days, at a total cost of between \$500 and \$1,500, a chemical can be screened for its ability to cause mutations, or changes in the genetic material of cells. Many scientists believe that it is through mutation that most carcinogens, or cancer-causing agents, exert their harmful effect.

Chemicals active in the Ames test may then be examined for their effects on mammalian cells and in whole animals. Animal tests take a minimum of two to three years and cost about \$100,000 for each chemical.

its Deny Any Wrongdoing  
Case of Patricia Hearst

FRANCISCO, April 9

Jack and Micki Scott, for questioning in the Hearst case, said today they "have done nothing and will refuse to co-operate with authorities."

Scott did not say whether he met Miss Hearst. He said he would tell the jury or the FBI anything he said. The Scotts' answers questions at the trial.

Scott did not refer in any way to Miss Hearst and her comrades of the Symbionese Liberation Army were never used. Reports said that Mr. Scott rented a car last summer.

## Appeared Out of Sight

Scotts dropped out of sight after being linked in court to Miss Hearst. Scott said she and her husband hid out during the past year because "we felt we were in danger and might be killed by government agents."

ment on the statements by the Scotts.

"We have no intention of talking to the FBI now or in the future," Mr. Scott said. If called before a grand jury, he said they would appear but would not testify.

Basketball star Bill Walton, who was questioned by the FBI about his friendship with the Scotts, said, "I'm terribly sorry that I cooperated in any way, shape or form, with such a counterproductive organization as the FBI. I'm sorry for any inconvenience I caused the two of you (the Scotts) and you can rest assured that I will never talk to the enemy again."

The Scotts once lived with Mr. Walton, a member of the Portland Trail Blazers professional basketball team, at his home.

The conference was held at Olive Memorial Church, where the Scotts' lawyer, Michael Kenner, said they had been given "free space in a library." Earlier officials in Algeria said they had no information about a report that Miss Hearst might be going to Algeria.

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## Financier Sent Funds to Switzerland

## Tracing the Intrigue in Israeli Fraud Case

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, April 9 (NYT).—An indictment was handed up yesterday in Israel charging one of the country's most prominent financial officials, Michael Tzur, with fraud, bribery and a breach of trust.

The indictment had been expected, and behind it was banking intrigue in Switzerland and Liechtenstein that allegedly siphoned off millions of dollars intended for Israeli development.

The complaint against Mr. Tzur, accusing him of having illegally transferred more than \$20 million out of Israel, centers on his relations with the International Credit Bank of Geneva and its founder, Tibor Rosenbaum.

The full story of the International Credit Bank's difficulties has yet to be told. From banking, business and other sources in Switzerland, West Germany, France, Britain and Israel, The New York Times has pieced together some of the tale, centering on Mr. Rosenbaum.

## Financial Wizard

Mr. Tzur, whose career was advanced by former Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, achieved the reputation of a financial wizard in such important posts as controller of foreign exchange and director general of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

He later became general manager of Israel Corp., a government-supported development company, and it was in this post that he signed the checks for transfers of money to Mr. Rosenbaum's bank in Geneva.

Israel Corp. and some other depositors in the International Credit Bank discovered that money on account had been transferred to personal trusts of Mr. Rosenbaum registered in Liechtenstein, where laws of financial secrecy and anonymity are even more comprehensive than in neighboring Switzerland. These trusts are now said to be insolvent.

The ICB has been closed for six months, following a run on

deposits. A Swiss court in November granted Mr. Rosenbaum a one-year payments moratorium to give him time to try to cover the bank's huge obligations and stay out of jail.

## Second Scandal

This is the second banking scandal involving Israel. Joshua Benson, a former manager of the Israel British Bank, which was put into liquidation in Tel Aviv in October after rescue efforts fell through, has been sentenced to 12 years in prison by a Tel Aviv court for having stolen \$47 million from the bank. The bank's London subsidiary, with \$135 million in deposits and links with London insurance and real estate companies, has also collapsed.

Geneva's Pinbank, owned by Tibor Rosenbaum, who is under indictment in Milan, is the latest of a number of Swiss banks to have closed.

Mr. Rosenbaum, 52, founded the International Credit Bank 18 years ago. He is still its president and major stockholder.

An ordained but nonpracticing rabbi who was close to many in the Israeli establishment, Mr. Rosenbaum built his bank into an institution with intimate relations with Israeli. ICB handled some Israeli international business, such as European arms purchases, and helped channel funds from the International Jewish community to Israel.

## \$140 Million

In all, the losses associated with ICB, the Liechtenstein trusts and other enterprises associated with Mr. Rosenbaum's financial empire, according to a task force appointed by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, "may approximate \$140 million."

Baron Rothschild, 48-year-old son of the famous banking family, filed criminal charges against Mr. Rosenbaum in Geneva and initiated the criminal proceedings against Mr. Tzur, who faces a possible 23-year prison sentence if convicted.

The baron acted in his capacity as chairman of Israel Corp., the

\$100-million development company. Almost \$9 million of the corporation's funds are said to have disappeared in Liechtenstein through Mr. Rosenbaum's transactions.

An additional \$145 million in deposits from two companies in which Israel Corp. has partial ownership, the Zim Navigation Co. and Oil Refineries Ltd., also vanished.

Who really is Mr. Rosenbaum? What sort of bank is ICB? What is the significance of these financial events in Israel and Switzerland?

## Here, Citizen, Banker

A Hungarian refugee, resistance hero, Swiss citizen for the last eight years and intimate in the Israeli power establishment, Mr. Rosenbaum is essentially a go-go banker.

"There was always an air of mystery about the bank," a competing Geneva banker said.

Another private banker said that Mr. Rosenbaum ran the International Credit Bank "too much as a one-man show and did not have the depth of management" and "normal banking relations" that might have protected him in a squeeze.

The bank had the reputation of taking money from any place, paying a couple of percentage points higher than normal interest rates to attract it, and hiring agents, who knew where the money was to lure the funds to Geneva and who received commissions.

## Risky Ventures

Since Mr. Rosenbaum paid more for money than did other bankers, he had to place it in riskier but higher-yielding ventures.

Among the depositors recruited by his agents are 8,000 persons living in France.

The 8,000 depositors, many thinking they were helping Israel as well as themselves, gave Mr. Rosenbaum's agents French francs in France and were credited with Swiss francs in their accounts at the bank in Geneva.

The agents "bagged" the money into Switzerland in violation of French currency controls, which limit the amount of French francs that can be taken out of the country.

According to a source, the 8,000 French depositors, who keep abreast of developments through a Yiddish-language newspaper published in Paris, are afraid to declare themselves in any kind of group action to defend their interests in the Rosenbaum bankruptcy case because they fear retaliation by French authorities.

The ICB did a lot of business with Israel. It helped channel money from rich investors around the world to Israel and performed other services.

Emergency Call

Once, when Defense Minister Shimon Peres, at the time director general in the Defense Ministry, called Mr. Rosenbaum and told him that Israel needed \$7 million within 24 hours for its national security, Mr. Rosenbaum found the money overnight. He did not ask for, but received, a commission of \$500,000 for his services.

The bank has had relations with a nondescript business office in Lausanne, requiring cover for its principal operation—finding Arab oil on the international market and shipping it to Israel.

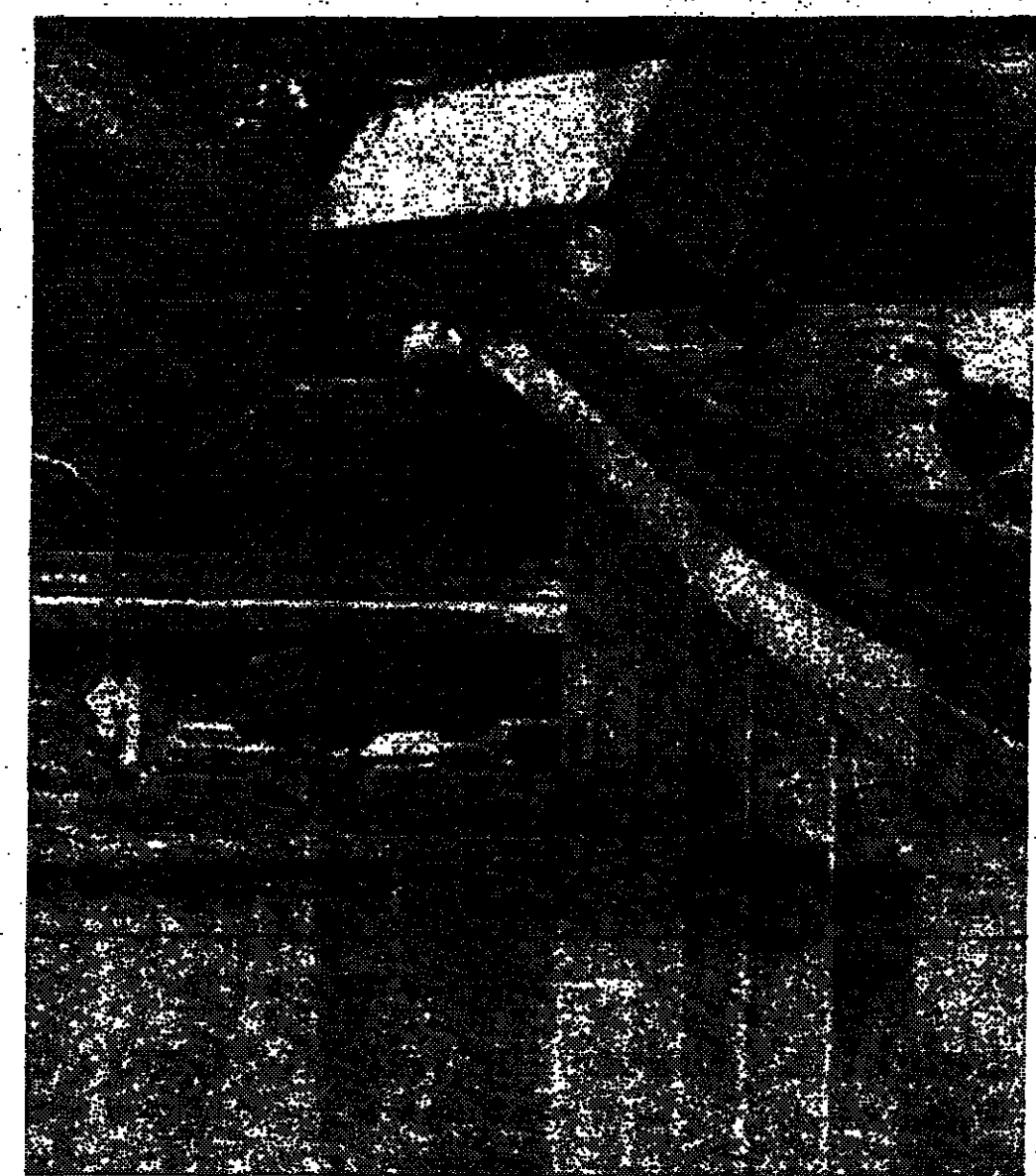
The Defense Ministry maintained an account at the bank to buy arms in Western Europe. Other accounts were held by the Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation; by Solel Boneh, a Histadrut-owned supply and construction company; by Zim, and by the Israel Corp.

## Blacklisted, Too

But the International Credit Bank was not an Israeli bank. It was a Jewish bank, showing healthy balance-sheet assets. It had been blacklisted long ago by the Arab League Office in Damascus.

Since so much Israeli and foreign Jewish capital flowed through the bank, Israel was urged to take some action when the bank developed in October.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin asked the three leading Israeli domestic banks—Bank Leumi, Bank Hapoalim and Israel Discount Bank—to study the situation.



PRECARIOUS — Rescuers saved the driver of this rig after it skidded on wet pavement in Larkspur, Calif., sending the front units into Richardson Bay.

## 'We Can Never Forget'

## Russia Plans Huge Program for V-E Day Fete

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, April 9 (UPI).—War is once again dominating the news in the Soviet Union. But it is not Indochina that is getting the big play; that story is on the inside pages. The really big event is next month's 30th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe.

It is not just that a celebration is planned for V-E Day, that happens every year. What strikes the outsider this time is the extraordinary extent of the fuss. In a steadily increasing outpouring since the start of the year, every newspaper and magazine has been featuring articles, memoirs, editorials and photographs related somehow to the war.

During a four-day period in February, according to a recent analysis, Pravda, the party newspaper, carried four times as many items on World War II themes as it did in a similar period before the last big observance—the 25th anniversary.

On Feb. 15, for instance, Pravda had a report on how women war veterans are honored in the Moldavian Republic; an interview with a prominent tank designer of the war; a memoir called "The Road Through Konitz" about the occupation of Germany; another recollection of heroic exploits in Yugoslavia; and news items on a war exhibition in Pskov and a mountain-climbing expedition called Victory.

## Nation Mobilized

It is not only the press that is involved. The whole country, it seems, is being mobilized for a commemoration that far surpasses even the great amount of attention ordinarily given to what is known here as the Great Patriotic War.

There are countless examples: A perfume factory in Kaluga has marked a new scent it calls "30th Jubilee"; a collective farm in Siberia has scheduled an elaborate three-day program of concerts, lectures and films that has been in preparation for six months; a mass road rally has been scheduled to begin in Moscow and travel along the battle routes until it reaches Berlin on the anniversary of the day when the Soviet flag was hoisted above the Reichstag.

Special tours have been arranged by Intourist for visitors who want to see the war sites

like Mamayev Hill, a focal point for the battle of Stalingrad in 1942-43. Dozens of monuments are being rushed to completion, including an enormous marble and gilt slab for the center of Leningrad. And there are any number of new plays, operas, books, symphonies and movies devoted in one way or another to the agony and glory of wartime.

The whole process will climax on May 9—the day the acts of German surrender took effect 30 years ago.

Any newcomer discovers immediately that the war is regarded here as the greatest event of modern Russian history after the Bolshevik Revolution itself. The accepted figure is that 20 million Soviet citizens died in the war, and if the number is exaggerated by a few million, as some Western historians say, who would challenge the scale of the horror?

## Cost a Generation

The war took a terrible toll elsewhere, but the Russians contend that their suffering was the greatest. Their land was overrun and the drive to repulse the enemy cost the nation much of a generation and crippled the country's economic development.

Even the most sophisticated Russians, alienated from their system in many ways, can still weep openly at dramatizations of wartime scenes: children being separated from their parents, the squander of daily life.

"We can never forget. It is a part of us," a painter who was a small boy in 1941 told an American friend the other day. But to really understand, he said, you have to be a Russian. "Words alone will never explain that memory."

As a matter of politics, of course, the leadership has no interest in allowing anyone to forget what happened—or at least the version that sidesteps the awkward business of the Nazi-Soviet pact of 1939. Sustaining as nearly as possible the wartime spirit provides a legitimate standard for patriotism and pride, a means of emerging from the people.

As time goes on, there is no lessening of the war's presence. On the contrary, it seems to be growing, judging from the current campaign, perhaps as a means of educating young Russians.

Indeed, a principal aim of this building to the 30th anniversary celebrations, as with commemorations in the past, is to extol the Soviet role in the war as decisive.

## Greechko Attack

"The falsifiers of history," the defense minister, Marshal Andrei Grechko, said in a recent article, "are trying to belittle the international significance of the Soviet Union's victory."

By whatever indicator used, Marshal Grechko wrote, the Soviet Union was the main force of the war: "Size, the number of troops fielded by the sides, the intensity and duration of the hostilities and the outcome of the struggle."

Soviet forces, he argued, "drew the overwhelming part of the enemy's forces and means. Six hundred and seven divisions of Nazi Germany and its allies were routed and destroyed on the Soviet-German front in the course of the 1,418 long and grim days and nights during which our victory was forged."

As to American and British troops, they destroyed or captured 176 enemy divisions in North Africa and Western Europe, but most of them at the end of the war when Nazi Germany's defeat was already a foregone conclusion.

"These figures alone irrefutably prove that the brunt of the war was shouldered by the Soviet people."

Marshal Grechko did have a kind word, however, for Russia's wartime partners. "The Soviet people's worthy appreciation," he observed, "the contribution made by the peoples of the United States, Britain, France and other countries in the anti-Hitler coalition."

Among the more spectacular contributions to this year's war revival is a three-hour film called "Blockade" depicting the siege of Leningrad.

A Confused Stalin

This is movie-making on a very big scale with armies clashing on an enormous screen as great personalities of history stride across. There is Stalin (presented as confused and short-sighted), Hitler (a fanatic) and Marshal Georgi Zhukov (now restored to his rightful place as the hero of the Soviet generals).

The cinematic effort is so grand that it will take another three hours to complete the story.

There is a piece called "Fanfare of Victory" composed by Aram Khachaturian and a new opera at the Bolshoi called "The Quiet Sunrises," based on the heroics of a group of women soldiers. The opera is in the repertoire for the Bolshoi's American tour this summer.

But perhaps the most interesting and provocative portrayal of the war theme is a play called "Faster Your Seat Belts," directed and co-authored by Yuri Lyubimov, who is considered the most innovative Soviet theatrical figure of this era. He has had trouble getting other productions approved and it is said he had some difficulties with this one. The stage is an airplane.

On the right sit weary, dirty soldiers in wartime. It is dark. On the left are smartly dressed passengers, a woman with a corset, a VIP commission on the way to a building site and some television journalists.

The point skillfully made in this play and its companion, the contrast between the sacrifices of the past and the shallowness of the present. Some of the commentary is biting. "It is easier to come to terms with America... than with the chief board of our ministry," an engineer snarls.

But it is the mood that matters most in the play, the counterpart to war's noble virtues. "Twenty million gave their lives," a contemporary man says in the last scene, "so that we live with dignity."

## U.K. Newspaper Wins Hearing on Thalidomide Ban

STRASBOURG, April 9 (UPI).—The European Commission of Human Rights agreed today to rule on a London newspaper's complaint that the British government violated its freedom of expression.

The case involved the successful British government attempt to stop publication by the Sunday Times of an article on the birth of deformed children whose mothers had taken the tranquilizer Thalidomide during pregnancy.

The commission is a branch of the Council of Europe.

The issue arose when the Sunday Times published an article in September, 1972, on the Thalidomide case and said it would publish more. A manufacturer of Thalidomide, the Distiller Company, asked the attorney general for an injunction against publication, which was granted two months later.

A Sunday Times appeal was rejected by the House of Lords in July, 1973.

## Decree Sets No Penalties

## Church Censorship Restored in Milder Form by the Pope

VATICAN CITY, April 9 (AP).—Pope Paul VI yesterday restored church censorship, but he did it in a new form, with its effectiveness resting more on individual sense of duty than on formal punishment.

The Pontiff ordered all Catholic churchmen to seek approval before publishing catechism, altar and prayer books and translations of the Bible. And he "seriously warned" them to do the same for any book dealing with religious or moral matters.

The Pope, 77, also ordered all laymen to abstain from writing for anti-religious publications.

The three-page decree filled what a Vatican official called a "vacuum" that had prevailed since the Vatican dropped its index of forbidden books shortly after the 1962-1965 Second Vatican Council ended.

## Approval Needed

Before 1965, it also had been mandatory for any churchman to seek the approval of his bishop before publishing a book on any subject or writing for a newspaper or review.

Yesterday's decree imposed no specific punishment for anyone disobeying his orders. But it said that if a book dealing with religion or morals fails to carry the church imprimatur, or formal note of approval, it cannot be used as a textbook in church-controlled schools and universities and cannot be displayed or sold in churches.

The Vatican had grown increasingly annoyed by a wave of publications challenging traditional tenets and the authority of bishops and the Pope.

In February, in a public reprimand, Pope Paul ordered the Rev. Hans Kung, a Swiss-born theologian who teaches at Tübingen University in West Germany, to stop teaching opinions that clash with official church doctrine. Pope Paul also ordered all church schools and universities to bar the use of the

Special Court

Once a formal charge brought, the accused will by a special revolution. At a news conference, Premier Vasco dos Santos said the death would not be given to any victim. Capital punishment abolished in Portugal in a century ago.

Since the military dictatorship nearly a hundred of persons in arrested—most of them secret police agents and ers. No one has been tried.

Meanwhile, the former rector for state television, Guerra, explained in an interview with the newspaper that he resigned his post for the network. Republic of the Socialist Party.

Mr. Guerra said it was impossible to criticize the military or "their manner more, and that an 'e' was a dangerous and dangerous movement is becoming a fact. In Portugal, the rector who is not for us is as an attempt to polish life into fascists and Communists.

He said that Communists had of most of the press or until recently, television was considered objective Communist Portuguese.

## Russia Giveth, Taketh Away

## Cairo's Mig-25

BEIRUT, April 9 (AP).—The Soviet Union gave Egypt an advanced MIG-25 jet fighter, but took it back after it made a single reconnaissance flight over Tel Aviv, the Beirut magazine As-Sayyad reported today.

It quoted President Anwar Sadat as saying privately that the MIG-25 was given along with 25 MIG-23s shortly after his return from a state visit to France earlier this year.

The lone MIG-25 made a single reconnaissance flight over Israel, bringing back fantastic aerial photographs of Tel Aviv," Mr. Sadat reportedly said. "The Russians later ordered the plane back to Moscow. They do not want to give me the weapons I want," Mr. Sadat said, according to the magazine, which is close to the Egyptian leader.

## With Money, Job, Advice

## Victims of Crimes Are Helped By St. Louis Volunteer Group

By Judy Klemesrud

ST. LOUIS, April 9 (NYT).—In 1972, Carol Vittet, a wealthy young suburban housewife with a social conscience and time on her hands, decided to do something to help people. She did not know what to do, but she wanted it to be in an area "where nothing had really been done before."

She had an idea one day after reading about a Chicago juvenile court program that used neighborhood volunteers. Mrs. Vittet, now 37, decided to use the same approach in helping the forgotten persons of crime—the victims and their families.

She founded Aid to Victims of Crime, a largely volunteer group that works with poor, elderly and handicapped victims of violent crime and their families in the center of St. Louis. Several similar groups have been established elsewhere since it was founded in November, 1972.

## Those Most Hurt

"The people we help are those most hurt by crime," Mrs. Vittet said the other day. "They are the people who don't have car fare, insurance or medical insurance. And they don't know what to do when crime hits them."

Every morning, the three paid staff members at the group's headquarters receive from the police the names of victims of crimes committed the preceding day in three high-crime precincts.

Volunteers contact the victims and try to help them by:

- Helping them or their families get in touch with public or private agencies, such as the welfare office, the food stamp office and hospitals.
- Helping to get credit payments deferred when there is a loss of money or job.
- Contacting the victim's employer to ask him to hold the job

## Heavy New Snowfalls Block Switzerland Roads and Rails

GENEVA, April 9 (AP).—Heavy new snowfalls and danger of slides again halted road and rail traffic across the central Swiss Gotthard Mountains today.

The interruption occurred only a few hours after the Swiss Avalanche Service said the danger of major slides was diminishing and slow resumption of traffic was reported from Swiss Alpine areas.

Avalanches have disrupted activity in a 100-mile-long belt north of the Italian border since the weekend.

Tens of thousands of persons are still isolated in remote Alpine valleys in the cantons of Uri in the center and Graubünden in the eastern Alps.

## Gotthard Tunnel

Trans-Gotthard traffic had resumed only a short period before it was closed again. The train moving through the Gotthard Tunnel last night, and the rail ferry service for cars had started this morning.

The Swiss Railroad Service said more than 40 centimeters of snow fell during the late morning in Göschenen, making rails and roads unsafe.

In Italy, soldiers today dug out the bodies of a German couple and their daughter from under an avalanche which buried a road near Solida Sunday. The death toll from the avalanche thus rose to eight. All the dead were German tourists.

The victims found today were identified as Hans Ruff, 43, of Bielefeld, his wife Ingrid, 38, and their daughter, Susanne, 15.

Their deaths brought to 43 the number of bodies recovered from recent avalanches in Italy, Austria and Switzerland.

## Road Is Cleared

Meanwhile, the Brenner state road, the main link between Italy and Austria, was completely cleared of slides which had blocked it for three days.

But the Brenner superhighway

## Canadian's Case Against France Put Off a Month

PARIS, April 9 (Reuters).—Canadian yachtsman David McTaggart took the French government to court yesterday on 24 charges, including one of piracy, arising from his protests in the Pacific Ocean against French atmospheric nuclear tests.

The three judges hearing the case adjourned it until May 13. Their judgment is expected in June.

Mr. McTaggart, 42, says that a French Navy ship rammed his yacht, Greenpeace 3, in 1972 and in 1973 boarded the yacht, beat and physically assaulted him and his crew. On both occasions, the yacht had sailed into a danger zone around the South Pacific atoll of Mururoa to protest French nuclear tests.

Mr. McTaggart's protest was part of an international campaign against the atmospheric tests in which several governments joined, notably those of Australia and New Zealand.

After hearing both sides in the case, the court adjourned until May 13, when it will hear an opinion on the legal principles involved. Mr. McTaggart is not seeking any damages but wants to establish the French government's liability.

## S. Korea Hangs 8 Convicted of Anti-Park Plot

SEOUL, April 9 (AP).—Eight persons convicted of plotting against President Chung Hee Park's government were hanged today, the Defense Ministry announced.

Officials said the executions resulted from the emergency decree Park signed in late 1972 and early 1974 to quell a wave of demands for democratic reforms. Six other persons, including poet Kim Chi Ha and several student leaders, were sentenced to death with them, but their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment.

The Supreme Court yesterday upheld the other death sentences passed by special military courts. The eight men were members of the outlawed People's Revolutionary party and were arrested in April, 1974. They were charged with conspiring to launch an uprising that would replace Mr. Park with a Communist regime.

Meanwhile, students continued their anti-government action despite the shutdown of Korea University in Seoul yesterday. About 5,000 students held demonstrations at five other universities and there were some clashes with police.

## Hijack Try Is Foiled

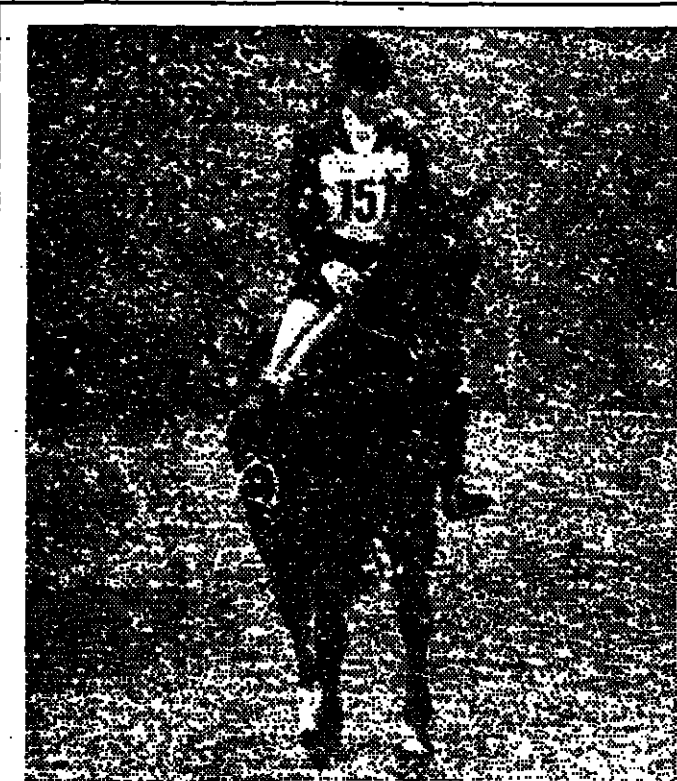
## By Guards in Tokyo

TOKYO, April 9 (UPI).—A man armed with a pistol was captured by airport guards today as he attempted to hijack a Japan Air Lines jumbo jet, the police reported.

They said that the would-be hijacker fired a shot when overcame by guards, but no one was hurt. The man identified himself as Kazuo Oshima, 37, a harbor worker from Saitama, Province, just north of Tokyo. He said he also planned to demand 30 million yen (\$100,000) to finance a business venture, according to the police.

## Cosmos-725 Launched

MOSCOW, April 9 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched another earth satellite, Cosmos-725, yesterday, Tass said today.



UNPERTURBED — Snow doesn't seem to bother Princess Anne as she waits to compete in Windsor Trials.

هكذا من الأهل



## BELGIUM

## Ghentish Gardeners Ready Quinquennial

By Jan Sjöby

GHENT (REUTERS).—The Ghent quinquennial international exhibition—better known to professional and amateur gardeners around the world as the Floralia XXVII—will be officially opened April 25 by King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola. It will be a great day for the green-thumbed.

The modest figure "27" doesn't mean that the Ghent flower show is of relatively recent vintage. The show is, in effect, the exhibition (since 1809) of efforts of Ghentish gardeners.

The horticultural traditions in Flanders date back to the 16th century when Bishop Nicholas of St. Dorothy or even earlier, the men and women of the soil under their feet seemed particularly interested in the then-exotic plants as the tulip, the iris, the carnation and—of course—the poppy.

Ghentish gardeners as they call themselves—maintain that many of all those species are across the then-known world from the capital of the Netherlands, and they have to talk about their ancient "flower capital of the North" (a claim that may be divided by, among others, the Dutch and the English).

That is as may be, the interest in the breeding and cross-

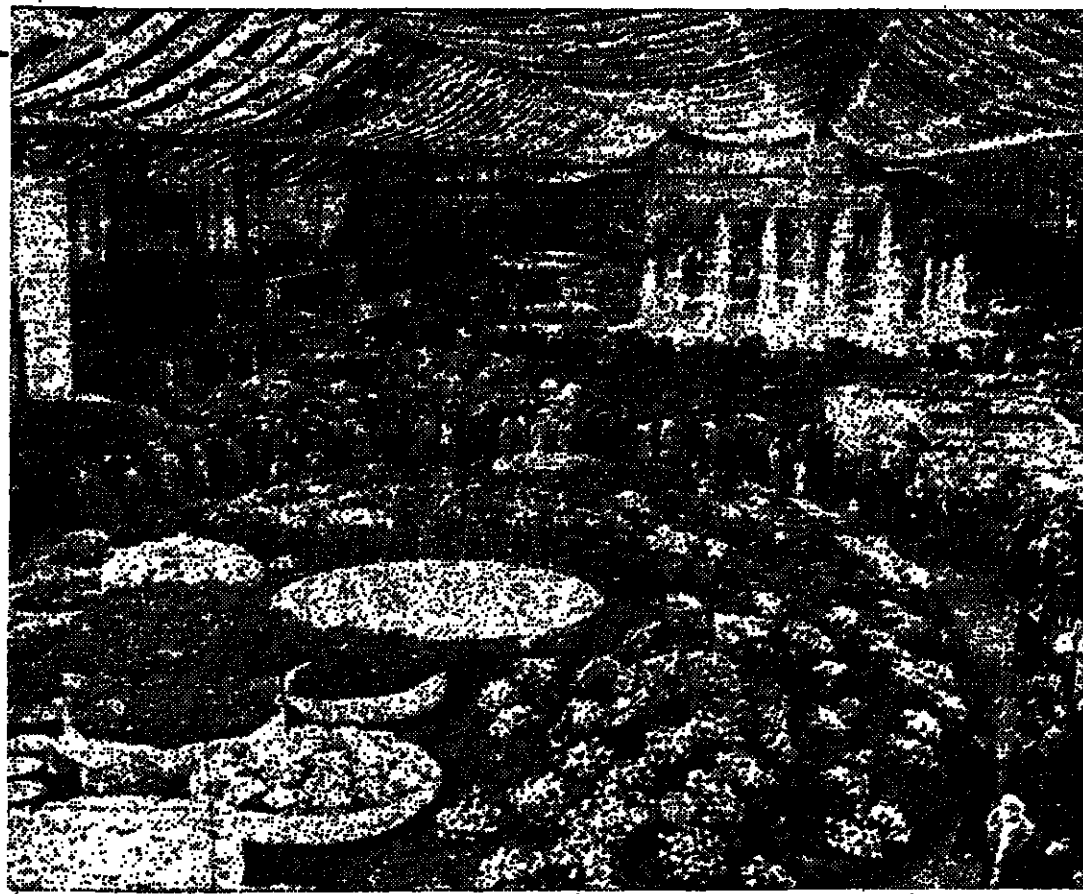
breeding of exotic flowers became an obsession with the people of Ghent and, then as now, it was difficult to find a sunny-side window without an array of flower pots, or a backyard without a flower bed or two and a few lilac trees.

On the outskirts of town, hot-houses went up at the same rate that office towers do in our days in major cities. Flemings, in general, are a stubborn and energetic lot, and if they had decided to become botanists they were going to show the world that they were the botanists nonpareil.

In the early 1800s, a gentleman gardener named Van Cassel (Cassel being, according to a story, an originally Scottish name) made a voyage across the Channel and discovered that the gardeners of the peridotous Albion claimed to be master botanists as well, and that they had invented a thing called a "flower show," and gardeners competed for prize money for the finest specimens of various species.

Mr. Van Cassel, it appears, saw with awe the English ascendancy in the field of cultivated flowers as a grave challenge to the Ghentish.

He gathered 46 colleagues and in October 1808, they founded the Koninklijke Maatschappij voor Landbouw en Florakunde te Gent (The Royal Agricultural and Botanical Society of Ghent). A few months later, in February, 1808, the Royal Society



This year's Ghent Floralia will offer prizes of over \$500,000. Above: an earlier show.

arranged the first Ghent flower show, in a tavern named the Prinselijke Tuin, commanding 517 square feet of space for some 50-odd potted plants.

That is where the snowballing started. It was originally a twice-a-year event, turning annual, turning bi-annual, though still primarily a local affair for the Flemings.

In 1827 it became truly inter-

national and in 1839 quinquennial, that is every five years. The name Ghent Floralia was adopted in 1873 and that is when the numbering system started, allowing for a few skips and jumps due to two world wars.

The Floralia XXVII will be the biggest show ever, with horticultural beds covering some 375,740 square feet. Most of the acreage will be taken up by Belgian exhibitors, competing with fellow botanists, amateurs and professionals, from Austria, the British Channel Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Romania, Spain and Switzerland.

Some 1,000 species and subspecies will be on display, to be judged in 800 contests by juries made up by professional botanists and horticulturists from most ends of the world. The prizes this year will exceed 200,000 Belgian francs (about \$570,000).

Star attractions of the early Floralias were subspecies of begonia and anemone, both, as the men and women of Ghent claim, being natives of the city of Ghent.

The main attraction may still be the various anemones, especially the *Anemone pulsatilla* introduced in 1822, where Belgians now face heavy competition from the Germans and the Dutch.

"Another major attraction will be the *Begonia tuberifera*, a complex hybrid developed in 1853, often with double flowers; Belgium exports annually some 200 million Belgian francs worth of that most appreciated species," a spokesman for the Floralia organizing committee said.

"But don't forget that we'll have a most impressive section of orchids," he added, "of most

existent species and subspecies of the Orchidaceae family."

To term the Ghent Floralia XXVII a mere flower show is an understatement; a more proper name would be a flower festival. In addition to a series of official receptions, horticultural congresses, conferences and informal gatherings, there will be one official banquet, one Grand Ball and no less than six gala balls.

Floralia XXVII will be open to the general public from April 25, from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., April 26 through May 5, from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.

## A Royal Link To Nixon Family

LONDON, April 9 (UPI)—Former President Richard Nixon has royal blood. He is a direct descendant of King Edward III of England, is related to Queen Elizabeth II, to Sir Winston Churchill and to George Washington, according to "Burke's Peerage."

George Washington himself was descended from four kings, and Abraham Lincoln from one. President James Monroe had nine kings on his family tree.

The experts of the 150-year-old reference work on England's nobility made these claims today in a new book which traces royal blood in the veins of 13 American presidents.

## WAVERLEY ROOT

## Corn by Several Other Names

By Waverley Root

CORN is very probably not what you think it is: It depends on where you live. If you are American, what you call corn is maize. If you are English, it is likely to mean wheat, or oats if you live in Scotland or Ireland. In northern Germany, wheat. Where *Vollkornbrot* (literally, "whole corn bread") means black bread made from the whole kernel of rye, northern influence is dominant. Where it means simply bread made from any coarsely ground unpolished grain, usually wheat, southern influence is dominant. In South Africa, *Santa Corn* is millet. Actually all that corn means in its proper sense is grain. Each country interprets it as standing for its own most familiar grain. Corn and country are linked.

Americans are the most parochial of people in their use of the word "corn," while Britons are perhaps the least. The United States takes it for granted that for all the world "corn" means maize and believes it so firmly (and unconsciously) that some Americans do not even know what the word maize means. Yet if they stop to think about it, they must realize that the corn so frequently mentioned in the literature they share with the English cannot be maize.

## Corn Laws

Englishmen, though they think first of wheat when corn is mentioned, are also conscious of its basic meaning, that of any grain or of all grains; the famous Corn Laws which more or less dominated the English economy for several centuries applied to all grains. Australians retain the same feeling for this sense of the word when they call the bur-lap bags in which grain is transported, whether they hold wheat, barley or rye, "corn-sacks." When the Briton feels it necessary to pin down the precise type of corn he is talking about, he adds complementary information to the basic word.

The use of "corn" to mean grain in general did not even limit its use to cereals, for which it meant at first only the seeds. Other kinds of grains—small, hard particles of any sort, edible or inedible—were called corns too; a corn of salt or a corn of sand were once common expressions. The word comes from an ancient Indo-European root meaning anything that has been worn down or worn away—ground into small grains—and by extension also anything which has the same size and form

whether it has been produced by grinding or not: the seeds of cereals; when it is applied to sand it is returning to its oldest meaning, for sand is worn away from rock by the elements.

"Corn" in the sense of cereals has driven most of the other meanings of the word out of the dictionaries, but we still refer to peppercorns, and we recognize the blanket meaning of the word when we talk of corn snow (also called spring corn or spring snow), whose distinguishing characteristic is its granular quality.

This sense of the word also

## Impressionists Show At Soviet Collective

MOSCOW, April 9 (UPI)—An exhibition of lithographs by French impressionists, including Renoir, Cézanne and Matisse, has opened in the art museum of the Krasnaya Zarya collective farm in Kirghizia, Soviet Central Asia, Tass said today.

The works were lent to the rural gallery by the Fine Arts Museum in the Kirghizia capital, Frunze.

accounts for "corned beef." There are at least three explanations for this name, of which the simplest was born when beef was preserved with coarse salt (an archaic meaning of "corn" was "lastingly strongly of salt"). A second explanation is that the meat to be preserved was plunged into a pickling mixture containing peppercorns. The third comes from New England, where in colonial times farmers preserved beef in large stone crocks filled with salt, sugar and saltpeter. In those days the form in which saltpeter could be obtained most easily was as gunpowder, which therefore went into the brine. Gunpowder, this account continues, was sold in grains which were called "corns."

Whatever the origin of the term, the original meaning of the word has now been forgotten, and it has become synonymous with "pickled" or "salted," and has been transferred to other foods, as, for instance, corned fish. It has left with us also a phrase often applied to canned beef, usually without complimentary intent, particularly when it appears in Army rations—corned Willie.

(c) 1975 by Waverley Root.

## ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 9 (REUTERS).—This is how New York Times rate new stage productions and films:

## Plays

"Where Night Comes," by David King, is "a truly shocking" report, Clive Barnes, *First* column in London in 1962, the now at the Long Wharf theater, received a very mixed reaction from the audience, of whom walked out during the performance. The story turns workers on a fruit farm in England, and the "out" in their group, is an old Irish tramp. The play erupts "an Artistic" as the tramp is killed murdered in grisly manner. One of the murderers then takes the blood as a cure for impotence. Unfortunately symbolism is diffuse and the talk off after the violence, as says, it is "wonderfully done"—Ron Daniels directs. "Triflingly brilliant" is Barnes's opinion of the work. The play, concludes, is "an experience truly awful power."

"The Shaft of Love," a new

comedy by Charles Dizenzo, is intended as "a travesty of television soap operas." Mel Gussow says, but "it is more homie than indictment." It is reassuring and typical—"a web of tangled relationships" with no surprises. Dizenzo writes it almost straight and lets the actors comment in "talked" style, which means they and scenes "with a bright, wide-eyed stare, freezing a tear or a cackle." There is no Mel Brooks "comic hysteria" or "manic hilarity," Gussow says.

"Hedda Gabler," now in the repertoire of the CSC at the Abbey Theatre, is another example of the current vogue for Ibsen, writes Clive Barnes. His "almost Shakespearean complexity" seems to be the reason, and the company, under artistic director Christopher Martin, comes up with "the best thing they have done so far" in tackling the play. Martin's staging is "unfussy and direct," balancing the intricacies of Hedda's character (well-played by Karen Sunde) and presenting the piece as "a kind of intellectual melodrama... an urbane drawing-room tragedy" in which only Hedda

and her victim-lover are involved. Barnes thoroughly recommends the production.

## Films

"General Idi Amin Dada," Barbet Schroeder's documentary, is showing in the New Directors/New Films series at the Museum of Modern Art. The film was made, says Vincent Canby, "with the enthusiastic cooperation of the general, who has no fear of making a fool of himself." He adds: "It will seem to be funny, colorful and quaint to sophisticated audiences... One sees the general's megalomania, his cruelty, his wit and his charm."

"Fists of Cession" by Robert Fulton and "Images of Asean Music" by Peter Hutton at the Whitney Museum of Art focus on strange horizons. A.H. Weller says. Evoking brooding mystery, "Images" is in fact an entirely silent black-and-white record of Hutton's experiences as a seaman in Thailand, according to Weller. Fulton's film is more ambitious in its treatment of the effective subject of sherpas in the "towering, cloud-garlanded Himalayas."

## FESTIVALS: Notes on the European Season

RIIS, April 9 (REUTERS).—The following continues International Herald Tribune summaries of spring and summer festivals in Europe. Earlier summaries appeared on March 19 April 3; others will be printed in subsequent editions. The marries include addresses from additional information may be obtained.

esbaden (May 1-31): Mainly opera, this year with visits to the Dresden State Opera. Bartok's "Bluebeard's Castle," Schoenberg's "Pierrot Lunaire," Zuckerkandl's "Lulu" and Strauss's "Schweigen," the Stanislavsky Opera of now with Shostakovich's "Katerina Ismailova," Puccini's "La Bohème," Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" and Stravinsky's "Mavra." "Renard," the Stockholm Opera with Handel's "Il Trovatore" and Gluck's "Orfeo." There will also be performances by the Wiesbaden and spoken theater, including O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey into Night" by the Hamburg Uspitalhaus. (Wiesbaden: Malpica, Hessisches Staatstheater, Wiesbaden, West Germany.)

redeaux (May 9-25): Slavia is in the spotlight with two of "Adriana" and "Comme un Prince" by the Prague National Theater, and Borodin's "Igor" by the Zagreb. The premiere of a Te by Charles Levens will be in the cathedral of Saint-Étienne, and the Oxford let from Canada heads a am of chamber music in aus of the area. Ballet from o and Zagreb, recitals by a Tebaldi and Alexander daniel, orchestral concerts exhibitions round out the am. (Mal Musical de Bordeaux, 282 Rue du Faubourg-Honoré, 75008 Paris.)

Band Festival (June 1-23): year's festival takes place he frame of Amsterdam's anniversary, with a number eel events, but the festival am has the usual blend of national and native, old and Opera productions look at rphes myth from two view- s—Gluck's and Offenbach's concert events are Handel's "under Wilhelm Krammer-Mahler's 8th and 10th honies under Jean Martinon, with the Hague Residentie



Peter Brook



Rudolf Nureyev

Orchestra, while Rostropovich conducts and plays the cello with the Rotterdam Philharmonic. Alan Curtis and Gustav Leonhardt join in a series of harpsichord recitals. East meets West in a concert by Pandit Pran Nath (sitar) and Americans Terry Riley and Don Cherry, as well as in the program of the Phil Glass Ensemble. Dance offers the leading Dutch companies, Lar Lubovitch and troupes from Mexico, Tibet, India and Bali, while the Royal Shakespeare and the Manhattan Project are on the theater roster. (14 Haverlamsestraat, Scheveningen, Netherlands.)

Aldeburgh (June 8-23): Benjamin Britten is the guiding spirit here, and the program includes first performances of his Suite Op. 50 and the revised version of his 1931 Quartet in D, as well

as two performances of his opera "Death in Venice." Sir Michael Tippett's 70th birthday will be marked with a program of his music, and there will be new works from other British composers. (Aldeburgh Festival, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, England.)

Lyons (June 10-July 8): Opens with a ballet program choreographed by Vittorio Biagi of Prokofiev's "Scythian Suite" and the prelude of Mano Adijadze's "Le Piéton." Theodor Guschbauer will conduct Beethoven's Missa Solemnis in the Auditorium Maurice Ravel, and Serey's "Le Diable et le Bon Dieu" will be given in the Théâtre Romain by the Centre Dramatique National. Visitors include the Grand Ballet of Tokyo and the Sofia Opera with Borodin's "Prince Igor," the latter given outdoors in the Théâtre Romain. (Secrétariat, Hôtel de Ville, Lyons.)

Strasbourg (June 12-28): The Opéra du Rhin opens the festival with a new production of Verdi's "Don Carlo" and closes it with a concert performance of Berlioz's "Roméo et Juliette," both conducted by Alain Lombard. Slavic music, including the French premiere of Rachmaninov's "The Vespers," will be in the hands of the Slovak Philharmonic Orchestra and Chorus from Bratislava. The pianist Noel Leo and several colleagues will pay homage to Couperin, Bach, Satie and Ravel, while the German organist Helmut Walcha will pay tribute to Albert Schweitzer, on the centenary of his birth, with a Bach recital. (24 Rue de la Mélangé, Strasbourg.)

Anjou (June 23-July 13): A new festival although successor to one held in Angers since 1950, its program offers international artists in several fields as well as seeking to take advantage of its setting in the Loire countryside. The Ensemble Musique Vivante, the Schola Cantorum of Stuttgart, Diego Masson, Luciano Berio and Pierre Boulez (with a team from his IRCAM project) are scheduled; the theater program includes Peter Brook's production of "Timon of Athens" and Lucia Ronconi's of Rossini's "Barber of Seville" (by the Théâtre Musical d'Angers) for dance, it is the Troupe Favaré of the Paris Opéra, the Ballet-Théâtre Contemporain, Antonio Gades and dances of Bali. A Calder-Miro exhibition is pencil-

ed in. (Festival d'Anjou, 3 Rue Louis de Romain, 49000 Angers, France.)

Athens (June 23-Sept. 14): London's Royal Ballet, with Rudolf Nureyev, opens the festival in the Herod Atticus Odeon with three different programs. The Stanislavsky Theater of Moscow is sending both its orchestra and ballet. The Prague National Theater will do Martinu's "Greek Passion" and two ballet programs, and the Orchestra de Paris and the Royal Philharmonic will be on hand. The Greek National Theater will do its traditional performances of the Greek classical and other native ensembles are included in the program. (Festival Office, 2 Amerikis Street, Athens.)

Granada (June 23-July 6): The Czech Philharmonic, the Prague Philharmonic Chorus, the Tokyo Ballet and pianist Alexis Weissenberg are among this year's visitors, supplementing Spanish musical and dance ensembles and the sixth international Manuel de Falla competition. (Palacio de la Diputación-Carretera del Genil, Granada, Spain.)

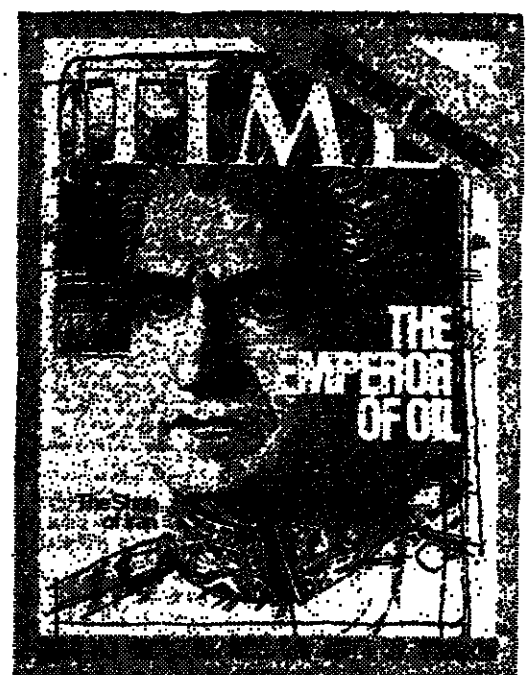
Tours (June 26-July 6): Pianists Arthur Schnabel, Michelangelo Sviatoslav Richter and Maurizio Pollini, harpsichordist Zuzana Ruskova, and mezzo-soprano Irina Arkhipova give recitals; the Ensemble Musique Vivante and the Stuttgart Schola Cantorum join in several programs under Pierre Boulez and Diego Masson—all in the Grange de Meslay and the Grange de la Bessardière. (Petit Musiciens en Touraine, Hôtel de Ville, Tours, Cedex 37032, France.)

—DAVID STEVENS.

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## Learning From the Past

American disengagement in Indochina and the military debacle in South Vietnam and Cambodia have aroused fears that the United States may be entering a new era of isolationism or at least impotence in the world arena. President Ford has even hinted darkly that those who sought the end of this country's military involvement with Saigon were advocating a retreat behind Fortress America.

The Army chief of staff says that only another half-billion dollars, if sent quickly enough, will enable Saigon to fight off enemy attack. General Weyand's request, reported Tuesday, recalls the last-ditch conviction of Gen. William Westmoreland in 1968 that another 200,000 American troops would do the job in South Vietnam that twice that number had been unable to accomplish. Such requests for help are second nature from worried strategists whose defenses are crumbling; they bear no relation to the national interests of the United States, or to its role in the world.

History cannot be undone; but errors committed in the past need not jeopardize a nation's future—provided its political leaders have the wisdom to recognize and the strength to admit those errors. No purpose is served by pinning familiar old labels on new and greatly different situations.

It is not the mark of isolationism for the United States to re-examine the validity of its role as automatic protector of any regime that calls itself the enemy of Communism. If the United States is to be unselective in its reliability, as Secretary of State Kissinger would have it, then this country must exercise extreme selectivity in its military commitments.

Great powers have often tended to confuse their international obligations with an innate desire to fashion other nations in their own image. Thus the United States has deluded itself into believing that the symbols of American democracy could automatically turn allied forces into freedom fighters. Such illusions tend to corrupt clients, as well as patrons. The risk is compounded when the American flag is allowed to be identified with the power of privilege and the defense of the status quo. It is in this way that the United States has so often unwittingly forfeited its own advocacy of social reform to Communist propagandists.

To recognize such failures and to come to a realistic understanding of the limitations of American power is not to condemn ourselves to passivity or isolationism. There is much this country can do in honoring commitments legitimately entered into to protect its vital interests and in making common cause with those who truly speak for their people's aspirations. The success of the Marshall Plan offers ample illustration of America's potential to use its resources and its diplomacy as an effective bulwark against want and war.

Except for the remaining humanitarian task of alleviating the suffering left in the war's aftermath, the book will soon have to be closed on the tragic misreading of the U.S. role in Indochina. This has nothing to do with isolationism nor the abrogation of a commitment. It is simply the honorable recognition, at long last, of the failure of a policy on which much blood and treasure have been tragically expended.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Pause for Reflection

Leading participants in the Arab-Israeli deadlock are not behaving quite as the others expected, following the breakdown in Secretary of State Kissinger's attempt to mediate a new interim agreement between Egypt and Israel. Instead of moving promptly into a Geneva conference, as even Mr. Kissinger had anticipated, the parties are showing revived interest in less cumbersome—and less explosive—diplomacy.

Most puzzling is the evolving attitude of the Soviet Union. Formerly Moscow had been pushing the Geneva option as an immediate alternative to the Kissinger step-by-step strategy. With their desired option now apparently imminent, Soviet diplomats are raising signs of caution, of sudden concern that without careful advance planning any full-scale conference could quickly collapse into disaster—a point not dissimilar to Secretary Kissinger's argument all along.

President Sadat of Egypt did not immediately embrace the hard-line attitudes of some of his Arab colleagues, though he quickly repaired his temporary rift with the Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, and Egyptian policymakers are going out of their way to stress continued interest in American mediation, with or without the Geneva alternative. Cairo's decision to reopen the Suez Canal in June reflected sound judgment of self-interest, but hardly presents an olive branch to Israel or the United States—indeed, the threatened denial of transit of Israeli cargoes through the reopened canal

would be a direct violation of the assurance Mr. Sadat gave Secretary Kissinger only 15 months ago.

Inside Israel, general approval seems to be sustained for Prime Minister Rabin's rejection of Egyptian proposals for a further withdrawal in Sinai, without corresponding political concessions. But the cold realities of the likely alternative—Isolation at Geneva in face of demands for total withdrawal—are now giving some pause; the Jerusalem Cabinet is urging Mr. Kissinger to keep trying to break the deadlock that scuttled his mission last month.

The U.S. administration is working at a somewhat more leisurely pace than initially planned in reassessing the whole Middle East situation. President Ford's target date of April 10 for completing an interagency review of policy options has little chance of being met, and there is a feeling that a season of uncertainty about U.S. intentions in the area might prod other governments into some useful reassessments of their own fundamental national interests.

There is danger in trying too much psychological brinkmanship. The longer the Arab governments are permitted to imagine a weakening of U.S. support for Israel's security interests—if not for her every bargaining position—the less likely will they be to offer any genuine steps of conciliation. Without such steps from the Arabs as well as Israel, there can be no meaningful negotiation, in Geneva or anywhere else.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Europe's Wine War

The French government has clearly violated the Treaty of Rome by suspending Italian wine imports. If the letter of the treaty is now applied, the commission will haul France before the European Court of Justice. This is what the Italians have requested. But what in fact is happening is that the ministers of agriculture of the two countries are talking the problem over with Mr. Lardinois, the commissioner for agriculture, in preparation for a meeting of all the agriculture ministers of the nine. In other words, although the possibility of legal action remains, the dispute is being tackled on a political level among the governments concerned. This will dismay those who believe that if the Community is to mean anything, the treaty must be strictly enforced. Others will be reassured to find once again that there can be a big difference between theory and practice in the workings of the Community, and that when real difficulties arise it is the politicians rather than the Eurocrats who are called in to find a solution. Either way, it says something about the Community that 18 years after Italian wine was first allowed to circulate freely, one member can still be found raising barriers against another. The national state is alive and kicking. This may be of some

comfort to British fishermen and farmers who worry about the British government's ability to defend their interests. . . .  
—From the Times (London).

### Problem for the CIA

The director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. William Colby, has asked American editors to be careful about what they print about American intelligence services. When he says that the CIA's sources abroad deserve to be protected he is stating a simple but important truth about the business of intelligence-gathering. Mr. Colby's problem, however, will be to persuade the editors to trust him when he says that the CIA gathers intelligence and does nothing else. Mr. Colby is a more straightforward man than his predecessor, Richard Helms. But the CIA is too big, too wealthy, too independent of congressional control and too well versed in dirty tricks to be accepted as the innocent dedicated bastion of everything that is both good and American—which is the image Mr. Colby would like it to have. . . . Mr. Colby must convince the world, and at the moment the people of Spain, Portugal and Italy in particular, that the CIA has no further interest in destabilizing anyone else's government. Unless he can do this, American diplomacy and American influence must surely suffer.

—From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

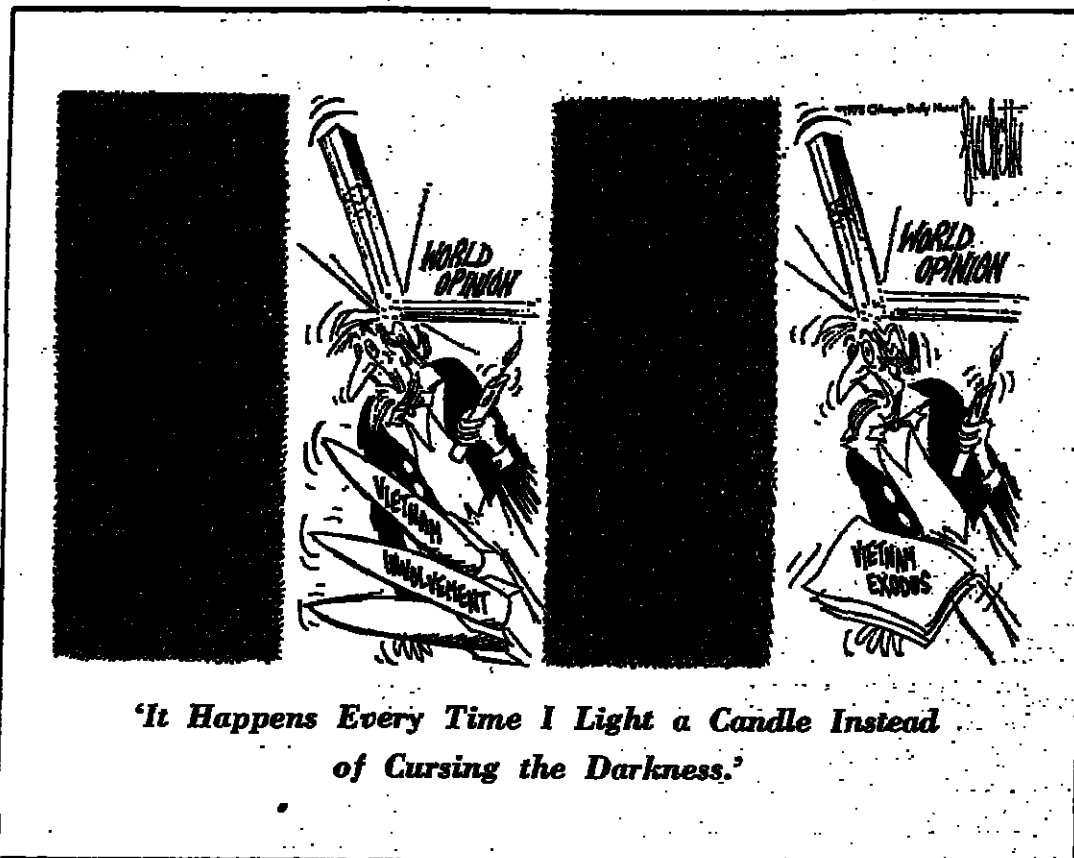
April 10, 1900

NEW YORK—At last the United States has taken definite action in the long-delayed Nicaragua Canal project by beginning negotiations with the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua for the acquisition of a strip of land 10 miles wide, between Greytown and Brito, through which the canal is to be constructed. However, there are still rumors that the U.S. might possibly adopt the Panama route instead of the Nicaragua one.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 10, 1925

NEW YORK—The report that Babe Ruth, the New York Yankees baseball star, had died in a train while en route to this city proved to be unfounded, but he does lie critically ill at St. Vincent's Hospital here, suffering from concussion of the brain as a result of falls during fainting spells. Ruth had a sudden attack of influenza at Asheville, N.C., which probably was brought on by his strenuous efforts to reduce his weight.



## Moscow: Who Killed Faisal?

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The Soviet campaign to spread the impression that the CIA is responsible for the assassination of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia could be an ordinary Soviet propaganda exercise, or a political operation pursuing far-reaching aims.

To the Kremlin's propaganda officials, the killing of King Faisal must have presented itself as one of those rare targets of opportunity, emerging unexpectedly out of nowhere, which psychological warfare experts on both sides of the Iron Curtain used to find difficult to resist in the past. Any slick was good enough to beat the other side. But the gradual ripening of détente has done a great deal to moderate the zeal of the cold warriors on both sides of the propaganda front, on instructions from their superiors. The way in which Moscow has now gone to work on the murder of Faisal therefore poses some questions about its intentions.

First, the Soviet newspapers, then Moscow radio in its broadcasts in Arabic, began to point the finger at the CIA in a way which is clearly designed to arouse Arab opinion against the United States. The Soviet propaganda campaign, conducted mostly by hints and innuendo, relies largely on Arab newspapers for its information, but it finds it necessary to distort even their reports in order to make its point. The Cairo paper Al Akhbar reported, with commendable restraint, that one view being expressed was that the murder of Faisal was the result of a foreign plot. It turned up in Moscow's Tass news agency under the headline saying "Where the Threads of the Conspiracy Are Leading."

"View" to "Fact"  
At first, Tass said, the Arab newspapers were only guessing, but now they were expressing

themselves more "definitely." Thus, Tass reported as a fact, "the Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar notes that the assassination of King Faisal was the result of a foreign plot." What Al Akhbar had reported as a view had become a fact in Tass.

Tass also quoted another Arab newspaper as saying that Faisal had recently become disillusioned about the United States because of its failure to put pressure on Israel. Faisal had recently announced that Saudi Arabia's currency would no longer be linked to the dollar, and "the United States has not forgiven him for this action." Also, after the failure of Kissinger's mission, it said, the United States understood that it could not obtain lower oil prices "while Faisal was alive." As long as he remained pliant, he enjoyed U.S. support, but when he ceased to be so "it became necessary to remove him." Who did it? "There is no need to say who. What happened in Chile and in Cyprus gives an adequate idea of those responsible for this crime."

Pravda suffers from no such inhibitions. "It is not the long arm of the CIA but the shots fired at Riyadh," Pravda says. It is, Pravda concludes, "a legitimate question." Pravda seems particularly interested in the view that the assassination means "the end of stability" in Saudi Arabia where, it says, 3,000 emirs and 36 princes are already engaged in a struggle for power. Speculation about this question, too, is legitimate, and it is the Soviet press. There are not many experts on Saudi Arabia in the West, but few of these would exclude the possibility of further dramatic developments during the next few months.

Speculation in the West is focused on the possible rivalry

between King Khaled, Faisal's formal successor who was not considered in the past a man of great ability, and Prince Fahd, the strong man of the regime who is thought to be more pro-American than Faisal was. In Moscow, there is no public speculation about individuals, but the Soviet press has on occasion expressed the view that Saudi Arabia was ripe for revolution, and the Soviet radio has conveyed this view to its Arab listeners. The Saudi rulers, Pravda once wrote, have prevented political change "by repression and terror." But the rapid development of the oil industry, it added, "has created large detachments of the modern working class right in the heart of the feudal society." A million immigrants, it noted, had been brought in to do unskilled work in this country of a million. Politically and socially, Saudi Arabia is certainly ready for change. The assassination of Faisal may well have created an opportunity, in Moscow's view, for the overthrow of what it used to describe—correctly—as the most reactionary regime in the Middle East. Moscow's talk of the long arm of the CIA could be designed to stir up trouble.

If those who appear to benefit from Faisal's death are branded as the CIA's henchmen, and another Saudi faction seeks to remove them, the ensuing struggle could indeed bring more radical elements to power, with incalculable consequences for the political balance in the Middle East—and for the oil balance in the world.

## Man on the Spot in Black Africa

By Graham Hovey

NEW YORK—Kenneth Kaunda is the man on the spot in black Africa.

In an effort to head off a catastrophic black-white conflict, Zambia's black President has reached out toward South Africa's white Prime Minister, hoping to find peaceful solutions for the black-minority problems in their part of the continent.

There are risks for both men in this relationship; but the hazards for Kaunda are greater and more immediate than those for John Vorster.

It required courage even for Kaunda, one of the most passionate foes of racial apartheid, to establish the initial contact with the very symbol of that policy. Indeed, when he made his first approach in 1971, Vorster embarrassed him by inexplicably making public some of their confidential exchanges.

For his part in trying to resolve the Rhodesian problem—top priority for both men—Kaunda had to force a merger of feuding black liberation movements and impose a cease-fire on black guerrillas bent on continuing and escalating the armed struggle against Rhodesia's white minority government.

Zambia's initiative, though ostensibly backed by three other African leaders, has drawn sharp attack in the 43-nation Organization of African Unity and will come under critical scrutiny from militants at the OAU meeting now under way in Tanzania.

### Motivation

What motivates Kaunda to persist with an effort that carries great risks and only fair possibilities for even partial success? He often replies by citing with approval Vorster's assertion that it is imperative to persevere with negotiations because "the alternative is too ghastly to contemplate."

As Vorster now readily concedes, Kaunda is above all a man of peace. He tries to live by the Presbyterian creed learned from his missionary father. In the new Africa's political spectrum he is a moderate, dedicated to multiracialism.

Though deeply committed to self-determination and majority rule for Rhodesia, Namibia (South-West Africa) and finally South Africa, Kaunda has always hoped for a peaceful evolution that would accommodate white Africans as well as black. He knows that violent liberation of the remaining bastions

## On 'Secret Agreements'

## Jackson's New 'Scoop'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—I have been reliably informed, Sen. Henry M. Jackson of the State of Washington told the Senate of the United States, "that there exists between the governments of the United States and South Vietnam secret agreements which envision a future American decision whose very existence has never been acknowledged."

Coming from the man who now leads the Gallup Poll for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976, this amounts to a charge of treachery and raises serious questions not only about the good faith of President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger but of the responsibility of the Senate.

The administration has always said it had a "moral obligation" to help South Vietnam after the U.S. troops were withdrawn. Also, President Nixon said in April of 1973, "we shall insist that North Vietnam comply with the (cease-fire) agreement. . . . It is also true that, in trying to persuade President Thieu to accept the Paris agreements, Nixon sent several letters to Thieu indicating continued support—all of which the administration has admitted—but this was a moral obligation, freely and publicly admitted by the administration, and not a legal 'secret agreement' charged by Jackson.

### Strange Timing

Even if he had produced evidence to support the charge, Jackson's timing would have been astonishing. In fact, it is hard to imagine how anybody could make the nation's present divisions over the Vietnamese tragedy worse than they really are, but Jackson has managed to do it. If his charges are right, he has merely been careless and insensitive, and if wrong, he has been irresponsible. He has the authority as one of the most powerful men in the Senate to take his information to the majority leader and compel the secretary of state to testify in private on the facts in the case.

Then, if his information proved that the secretary of state had not told the truth in his repeated denials that no "secret agreements" were made, he has every right to expose the deception and even to call for the resignation of Kissinger.

It is easy to understand why Jackson and other legislators would resent recent intimations by the President and Kissinger that the Congress, in refusing to vote more hundreds of millions for military aid to Saigon, was somehow reneging on what Jackson calls "obligations" and "commitments" to the South Vietnamese government. For as Jackson properly says in his statement, "Congress is 'being accused of violating commitments and obligations it never heard of.'"

But almost always in the nations ending a war, there vague intimations that the victors will do what they can to help in the future, however, is quite different from a binding commitment or a "secret agreement."

The Paris agreements on Vietnam war permitted the United States and North Vietnam to replace weapons on a one-to-one basis, but nobody, including Jackson, has produced any evidence that the United States "committed" itself to such replacement or entered into a "secret agreement" to do so. (If there was such a commitment, Washington would have been obliged to place about a billion dollars worth of war material abroad by South Vietnam without a cent in the last few weeks.)

### Odd Term

It is odd, besides, that Jackson would use the term "secret agreements." He is one of the knowledgeable senators on the floor, and in Dorothy Ferebee's professional staff directs his Subcommittee on Investigations; and, Richard N. Perle, professional staff member, has two of the most experienced in the Senate.

They know, probably, better than almost anybody on the floor, that "secret agreements" have special meaning and carry the source of violent controversy since President Woodrow Wilson called at the end of the First World War for "covenants" without "secret agreements."

At that time, with Sen. Lo badering Wilson as Jackson now badering Kissinger, Wilson said that he would lead by open covenants, and the definition is still good today.

"The purpose is clearly to inhibit treaties, sections of treaties or undertakings that are secret. The phrase 'openly arrived' need not cause difficulty; in the President explained to Senate last winter that his intention was not to enter into any secret diplomatic negotiations involving delicate matters, but that nothing which occurred in the course of such confidential negotiations shall be binding unless it appears in the final document made public to the world."

Yet Jackson has chosen even more to discuss the matter. Mr. Ford's denial that the latter had entered into any secret negotiations with the South Vietnamese government, and other leaders of the Democratic party, are trying to do the debate and replace the country, Jackson has added to the confusion, and once more to the questions about his timing, judgment and even his fitness for the presidency.

of white minority rule would exact an appalling toll in lives; inflict terrible physical and moral damage to all parties including Zambia; poison relations among Africa's races for decades, and even risk great-power intervention and wider war. Thus, he deeply resents African leaders and others distant from the arena who scorn his peace efforts and demand a "military solution."

### New Ballgame

The new ballgame in southern Africa was created with the change of Portugal in Portugal last April 25 and the decision of the new military rulers to launch negotiations for the early independence of Angola and Mozambique under black governments. Kaunda saw opportunities as well as dangers in the fluid new situation. The contacts with Vorster followed.

In the early stages, Zambia unquestionably was impressed by the Vorster government's restraint. Instead of intervening in Mozambique, where its economic stakes were enormous, South Africa promptly made clear that it accepted the transfer to black power and desired good relations with a revolutionary government.

Instead of sending aid and comfort to Rhodesia's white regime—now faced with another potentially hostile black government along a vulnerable, 700-mile eastern border—South Africa pressured Prime Minister Ian Smith to release long-imprisoned black political leaders and to negotiate realistically with them on a new constitution looking toward majority rule.

To underscore his serious-

ness about a Rhodesian settlement, Vorster pulled several thousand South African military personnel back from the guerrilla war areas, where they had served for years with the Rhodesian army. He promised to let them home once a cease-fire had been secured.

These actions encouraged Kaunda to move further along the détente road. He told an Africa editor there was "no shadow of doubt" that Vorster, "in spite of the very difficult situation which he finds himself," was determined to help bring peace change in southern Africa, including South Africa.

In making contact with a white government in black Africa, Kenneth Kaunda embarked on his most hazardous adventure since he joined the liberation struggle in what was then Northern Rhodesia 25 years ago. He may fail. Many Africans fear he will, some, black or white, have to be.

On his record, however, he is a man who can be trusted to work within the framework for peaceful evolution laid down by the Africans themselves in the Lusaka Manifesto of 1969; a man who will never buy détente at the cost of his own ideals or the vital interests of black Africans. In such a role, he needs a lectureship, not such leaders as Bouteflika, Uganda's Idi Amin or Guinea's volatile Sekou Toure. Nor, for that matter, from those Americans, mostly white, who are ever eager to fight—from their vantage points of Manhattan Island or a university campus—to the last African on the banks of the Zambezi.



PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1975

Page 7

## n to Buy U.K. Share Big W. German Firm

LAUSEN, West Germany, (AP-DJ)—Iran has agreed to buy shares from Babcock & Wilcox, a 25.02-per-cent stake in the company, according to a statement from the firm.

## VW Plants May Open, in Reports

April 9 (AP-DJ)—The German government said it was planning to open Volkswagen plants in the wake of its sales.

Uor Helmut Schmidt Cabinet said the president runs the auto giant in a session which ended last night, against opposition from Audi-NSU plant.

planning "promising" to secure 100,000 jobs at its manufacturing plants in the country, government spokesman Armin Grueneid in reporting on the session.

announcement came after it was reported that the 10,000 workers at the Audi plant, following that new VW general.

Out Anticipated  
 Grueneid's announcement more than 100,000 VW will keep their jobs left will eventually be fired.

estimates of the total force range around meaning that several employees may lose.

ing the announcement by labor office, yesterday unemployment declined for the first time in months.

supervisory board chair, Birkenhead declined to today on the late night deliberations.

n Dismissals Rumored  
 S. April 9 (AP-DJ)—S. is expected to dismiss 100 workers in the near future, Citroën dismissed 100 employees, while 10 other employees agreed under an early retirement.

The present work the company is about to be different.

## anese Steel Firms Offer % Increase in Base Pay

U.S. April 9 (AP-DJ)—Japanese nationwide spring negotiations reached a turning point today as the country's five largest steel producers offered their average 4.8-per-cent in base pay.

is seeking a boost of 4 per cent.

industry's wage negotiations those most closely because they usually a benchmark for settlement.

most other sectors of the economy.

ear, steelworkers settled an average 2.4-per-cent base pay. They then unions in nearly every for use as a stepping higher settlements, re a nationwide average increase of about 3.9 per.

ear, however, things are different. The steel has been relatively prosperous recent months compared other sectors (although a recession in the industry in months ahead) and industrialists have indicated to use the 1975 steel as a ceiling rather a floor when it comes talking with their own.

week, for instance, seven shipbuilders and heavy makers, after hearing activities pledge to hold under 15 per cent this year's workers an of 12.1 per cent. The concerned had requested about 25 per cent.

Other Cuts Made  
 major companies have way for relatively low this year by taking number of steps aimed at depressed business as.

stance, Hitachi, the com-

shares. The package represents the British firm's entire holding in the German concern.

Last summer, Iran purchased a 25.02-per-cent stake in Fried. Krupp, a steel firm, also with government blessing. But Iran was prevented last January from buying 39 per cent of Daimler-Benz from the Flick Group, when the Deutsche Bank stepped in and purchased the majority of the Flick shares in a government-supported move.

Deutsche Babcock said the government had been informed about the negotiations, which are believed to have been under way for several months.

The firm said it regarded the transaction as "extraordinarily positive." It noted that Iran, currently industrializing at a rapid rate, has a need for the type of goods that Deutsche Babcock can produce.

Iran has signed a letter of intent for the construction by Deutsche Babcock and by Brown, Boveri and Cie. of Mannheim of a large power station on the Caspian Sea, the Oberhausen firm said. The 1.3-billion-DM contract is divided equally between the two companies.

A Deutsche Babcock spokesman also said he believed Iran would be somewhat more prepared to help supply the German firm's future heavy capital requirements than the British Babcock & Wilcox would have been.

Iranian to Join Board  
 It is expected that an Iranian, yet to be named, will sit on Deutsche Babcock's supervisory board, the spokesman said. Deutsche Babcock has only one other large shareholder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft-Frankfurter Bank, whose share is between 10 and 20 per cent, though it never has been more precisely specified.

The sale to Iran severs the indirect connection that Deutsche Babcock & Wilcox had to Babcock & Wilcox, the United States through the latter's minority participation in the U.K. company.

Meanwhile, the U.K. firm today announced that its profits last year rose 11.2 per cent while turnover rose 22.8 per cent.

Earnings totaled \$5.2 million on sales of \$248.2 million last year, up from net income of \$4.9 million on sales of \$202.3 million in 1973.

The company declared dividends for all of 1974 of 1.7887 pence, 12.5 per cent from a year earlier, the maximum permitted.

## Chrysler's British Unit Lost £18 Million, Sales Fell 2.8%

LONDON, April 9 (AP-DJ)—Chrysler U.K. Ltd. reported today a net loss of £17.7 million for 1974 compared with a net profit of £2.75 million the previous year.

Sales fell 2.8 per cent to £213.3 million from £222.2 million in 1973.

The 1974 results are compared with the 13 months ended Dec. 31, 1973, due to a change in fiscal years.

The 1974 results were the worst in the firm's history. In the first half, the company had net earnings of £72,000 but the situation deteriorated rapidly in the second half.

The company ascribed the second half downturn to the worldwide slump in car sales, including Britain, where the total market fell 35 per cent; the high level of inflation, which "rapidly increased" prices for materials and components; costly wage settlements, which came into effect July 1, and the high cost of financing unsold inventory.

Today, Nissan Light Industrial, an aluminum producer, joined a growing list of firms seeking to have some of their employees quit voluntarily. Officials said the company decided to offer a 50-per-cent increase in retirement benefits to about 300 of its 8,000 employees if they would leave work immediately.

Summers taken by various security companies indicate shareholders of Japanese concerns can expect to share in the retrenchment efforts, too. Dividend cuts for the six months ended March were expected to be widespread when corporate profit reports began appearing in weeks ahead.

In an attempt to gain labor's acceptance of today's wage proposal, Nissan Steel, the industry leader, decided upon pay cuts ranging from 5 to 7 per cent for 2,700 management level employees. Of the other four steel producers offering new pay packages, Nissan, Kokan, Sumitomo Metal Industries, Kawasaki Steel and Kobe Steel, only Sumitomo has so far failed to take a similar step.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry recently predicted that the country's steel industry, which has a rated capacity of 12.7 million metric tons a year, would be operating at only about 78 per cent of that pace in the second quarter of 1975 as a result of slower demand at home and abroad. The ministry termed this "near a critically dangerous level" of output.

The U.S. parent has supplied its U.K. affiliate with a \$25 million loan maturing in two years and has also granted an extra \$13 million which is repayable on demand.

The company said it has not approached the British government for financial help. Neither has the government approached Chrysler, it said.

## Mobil to Expand Holding in Aramco

Mobil Oil Corp. will expand its interest in Arabian Oil Co. (Aramco), the producer of Saudi Arabian oil, to have access to larger quantities of Saudi crude oil. Mobil says it will begin to increase its participation in Aramco on May 1 and will complete the acquisition of its additional participation in 1975. By then, its interest in Aramco's stock would rise to 15 per cent from the current 10 per cent. Neither Mobil nor Aramco would disclose terms of the transaction. According to AP-Dow Jones, shares of stock in Aramco still are held 100 per cent by four U.S. oil companies and the Saudi government's 60-per-cent participation is in the producing assets of Aramco in Saudi Arabia. Thus, Mobil would acquire its additional shares from its three other partners—Standard Oil of California, Texaco and Exxon—which at present each own 30 per cent. Aramco says the agreement does not have any effect on existing participation arrangements with the Saudi government "or on current negotiations to revise such arrangements." The government "has been kept informed" of steps leading to the transaction, Aramco adds.

## Singer Expects First Quarter Loss

Singer Co. expects to show "some loss" from operations for the first quarter, president Donald Kirchner reports. "We anticipate improvement in the second quarter and generally better results in the second half of the year," he adds. Singer had a net loss of \$10.1 million in 1974 but income from continuing operations was \$28 million on sales of \$2.69 billion. Mr. Kirchner says that

while Singer's business machines operation "is still not profitable," moves including the closing of the billing and accounting line "have enabled us to concentrate our resources upon those specialized sectors of the data processing industry in which we remain engaged." The firm says that "inventories have been placed under tight controls" and that it is "in a position to devote substantially all of its 1975 capital expenditures to tooling for important new products scheduled for introduction this year and next. There were no details on the planned products or in what areas of business they would be marketed.

## Creditors Accept Aston Martin Bid

An offer of \$1.05 million for the financially troubled Aston Martin car firm has been accepted by the luxury auto firm's committee of creditors. Peter Sprague, a U.S. businessman heading the consortium making the bid, says he hopes to reopen the U.S. factory within six weeks. The final hurdle, ratification of the offer by the board of Company Development of Birmingham, Aston Martin's parent company, is expected shortly.

## Argus Neutral on Bid

Directors of Argus Corp. Ltd., Canada's second-largest holding company, will not recommend any action to shareholders on the take-over bid by Power Corp. of Canada, the nation's largest holding firm. In a letter to shareholders, Argus directors point out that Argus's largest shareholder, Ravelston Corp., which owns 50.8 per cent, "will not accept the offer of Power Corp." The value of the bid is estimated at \$148 million.

## Would Compete With Private Companies

## U.K. Proposes Creating State Oil Firm

By Terry Robards

LONDON, April 9 (NYT)—The government proposed today to establish greater control over the nation's petroleum resources through the creation of a British National Oil Corp.

The new corporation would have the power to explore for, produce, refine, store, distribute and market petroleum and its derivatives, according to legislation introduced in Parliament. It would also take over the government's participation in North Sea licenses.

Eric Varley, the energy secretary in Prime Minister Wilson's Labor government, said the corporation would develop into a "substantial oil company," perhaps eventually with its own service stations operating in competition with those of private companies.

The legislation is designed to implement the oil policies which the government outlined in a white paper last July. These policies involve greater public

control over the North Sea and other oil resources and a share of the profits from oil development.

Among the more controversial provisions of the bill is a requirement that licensees operating in the North Sea and other areas under British control must provide more financial and technical information than is now obligatory.

Although most oil companies with North Sea interests had no immediate comment on the government's plans, industry sources had previously expressed fears that the government might require independent companies to provide information that might be valuable to competitors, which would include the new national oil corporation itself.

The legislation also would control the rate of depletion of oil and gas reserves, control changes in the ownership of licenses and other dealings in license rights and would require continuing exploration for oil and gas deposits.

The new corporation would have financial resources and borrowing powers initially set at £200 million, with a provision for increases to £300 million with the consent of the House of Commons.

Rates on Pipelines  
 The legislation also covers the submarine pipelines that are expected to bring much of the North Sea oil ashore. It calls for all such pipelines to be subject to government approval and stipulates that third parties in addition to the owners of the pipelines may be permitted to use them under certain conditions.

Patrick Jenkins, the Conservative party's spokesman on energy, immediately attacked the legislation. He said: "It is said to be the Labor party still firmly hooked on its stupid election commitment to set up a state oil company. It will not help one iota to get Britain's oil ashore."

He charged that the proposed controls "can only serve as a further discouragement to the oil industry to invest the huge sums of money needed for the development of our offshore oil resources."

Government Replies  
 Mr. Varley said: "Some companies will welcome the assistance which the government will give with their operations. Others may take a different view." He suggested that most of the companies which work in the North Sea will have agreed to participate with the new state company by the end of this year.

The government had previously announced its intention to acquire 51-per-cent participations in all North Sea operations in the British sector. It has also proposed a petroleum revenue tax on output.

Today's legislation, which may not be acted upon for several months, was designed to deal with the non-fiscal aspects of oil and gas development on Britain's continental shelf.

BP Official of Plan  
 LONDON, April 9 (AP-DJ)—British Petroleum criticized today the government's plans for establishing a state-owned oil enterprise.

BP said the enterprise would be costly to start up and would compete for scarce manpower at a time when the oil industry is "fully stretched" in its efforts

## More Oil Found In U.K. Waters

LONDON, April 9 (AP-DJ)—Amoco (U.K.) Exploration Co., operator for a North-Sea exploration group, announced today a new find in British waters.

Amoco said the well, the third in block 211/27, tested at rates between 6,540 and 8,160 barrels of oil a day and approximately 2 million cubic feet a day of gas.

The discovery will require appraisal drilling to evaluate its commercial potential, Amoco said.

Amoco, a unit of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, has 25.77-per-cent interest in the concession. Other participants include the state-owned British Gas Corp., Mobil Oil, Amerasia Hess and Texas Eastern Transmission.

## Australia to Drill For Its Own Oil

CANBERRA, April 9 (Reuters)—The Australian government will begin intensive oil exploration when offshore exploration permits for foreign companies expire shortly. Minerals and Energy Minister Rex Connor told the House of Representatives today.

He said exploration efforts by companies with drilling permits was unsatisfactory. He said 21 exploration wells were drilled in 1974 compared with 23 in 1969.

Mr. Connor said the government will undertake to have more wells drilled to cover Australia's need for crude oil. He said the federal government is entitled to a half stake in the offshore resources of Australia and intended to get it.

## Merger Activity In U.S. Off 34%

CHICAGO, April 9 (Reuters)—U.S. corporate merger activity continued to fall in the first quarter of 1975, declining about 34 per cent from the year ago period, according to W.T. Grimm & Co., a consulting firm.

Despite lower interest rates and a rise of stock prices since December, there were 679 transactions in the 1975 quarter, compared with 878 a year ago.

Cancellation of merger plans rose 11 per cent, from 8 per cent in the 1974 quarter, the company said.

## Weekly net asset value on April 7, 1975

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.  
 U.S. \$29.20  
 Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.  
 U.S. \$21.30

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Malling & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

## U.S. Eyes Tighter Rules On Bank Affairs Abroad

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 9 (AP-DJ)—Increased control of U.S. banking activities in foreign nations is widely predicted here at the annual convention of the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade, an organization mainly of international officers of American banks.

As described by federal regulatory officials in talks here, these controls are likely to involve increased surveillance and reporting as well as such fundamental issues as whether banks should continue to engage in businesses abroad that are prohibited to them at home, such as investment banking.

Clearly in the cards is increased regulation of bank activities in the largely unregulated Eurocurrency market, an estimated \$200 billion in currencies on deposit in banks outside the control of their home nations.

Talks with bankers here indicate widespread willingness to accept increased regulation. Chastened by foreign exchange losses, risky loans and bank failures in last year's turbulent financial markets and fearful of possible stringent congressional legislation ahead, the bankers generally welcome the prospect of stepped-up controls by the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Reserve Board.

"It's a moderate approach," said Charles Gano, executive vice-president of Fidelity Bank of Philadelphia. "After presentation of a broad outline by Robert Holland, a Fed governor, but Mr. Gano and other bankers said they are worried that Congress will legislate more rigid constraints than those under consideration by the regulatory agencies."

As described by Mr. Holland and James E. Smith, Comptroller of the Currency, four major issues are under study. They are:

• The range of permissible activities for U.S. banks in other countries. They currently are permitted to do anything in a foreign nation that local banks may do, including some commercial and industrial activities from which they are barred here.

• Problems of whether foreign subsidiaries and affiliates of U.S. banks abroad have adequate capital to meet the risks of international banking.

• The impact of international banking on domestic monetary policies and the related question of who serves as the lender of last resort—which is usually a central bank or other governmental institution that can help a bank out of temporary financial difficulties.

The proper scope of bank surveillance, reporting and examination in the international market.

Mr. Holland said the Fed's special steering committee on international banking regulations has not reached any conclusions on these issues. However, his description clearly implied that increased controls are likely.

For example, he said bank supervisors are compelled "to be concerned about activities of foreign subsidiaries" because of their potential impact on parent banking organizations. He suggested the Fed might either publish a list of approved foreign activities or list certain activities that would be prohibited.

On the issue of increased surveillance, Mr. Smith said more frequent detailed reports already are being required. For example, the agency plans quarterly surveys on the matching of maturities of bank assets and liabilities—aimed at getting a better fix on whether long-term lending is supported by equally long-term deposits.

Also, the agency soon will begin questioning banks about their "country risk exposure"—the volume of lending they are doing to various borrowers in individual nations. Although Mr. Smith declined to give details, bankers here said regulatory examiners already are classifying loans to certain financially pressed nations as less than top grade. It is understood the classification list includes Italy and Argentina and, in some cases, Britain.

The list is highly controversial in international banking circles because it implies that the agency is setting itself up as a credit rating service for nations. Mr. Smith denied that this was intended.

Curro dropped 2 to 12 3/8. It said it will supply \$25 million under a plan to help its ailing real estate subsidiary, Leadership Housing Inc.

Northwest Industries improved 1 7/8 to 28 1/8. It expects to report first quarter net rose 31 per cent and it sees a "substantial" gain for the year.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices also closed sharply higher in moderate trading. The Amex index picked up 1.27 to 80.32.

Actively-traded Gearhart-Owen gained 1 5/8 to 23 7/8. The company said it expects higher first-quarter earnings.

Alan Wood Steel gave up 1 3/8 to 22. It reported higher first-quarter earnings but said the second quarter will be difficult.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 1.23 to 77.75.

In the money market, federal funds closed firm at around 5.75 per cent against the opening 5 per cent level as the Federal Reserve moved to drain funds from the market. Treasury bills ended mixed.

Dealers said the Fed move to withdraw reserve was not significant as the banking system has been flush with surplus funds.

After the market closed, the Treasury announced in Washington that it would auction up to \$1.5 billion of two-year notes on April 15. The coupon will be determined after tenders have been allotted.

Here in New York, bills closed mixed after extending yesterday's strength in early trading. The three-month bill finished some three basis points in yield below its lowest levels of the day and the year bill closed two basis points off its low.

The new nine-month bill, auctioned yesterday, performed fairly strongly through the session, ending some 30 basis points below yesterday's auction average.

Elsewhere in the money market there was a further broad advance in posted paper rates. The major banks raised the posted certificate of deposit rates by about 1/2 to 25 basis points.

## Company Reports

ALLIED Chemical  
 First Quarter 1975 1974  
 Revenue (millions)... 550.9 475.5  
 Profits (millions)... 22.5 32.3  
 Per Share... 0.81 1.16

Brunswick  
 First Quarter 1975 1974  
 Revenue (millions)... 301.1 176.9  
 Profits (millions)... 5.1 9.7  
 Per Share... 0.27 0.54

Celanese  
 First Quarter 1975 1974  
 Revenue (millions)... 372.0 440.0  
 Profits (millions)... -7.0 23.0  
 Per Share... 1.63

Crocker National  
 First Quarter 1975 1974  
 Revenue (millions)... 115.5 84.5  
 Profits (millions)... 1.12 40.45  
 Per Share... 0.115 0.42

Caterpillar Tractor  
 First Quarter 1975 1974  
 Revenue (millions)... 1,125.8 822.4  
 Profits (millions)... 68.9 45.7  
 Per Share... 1.20 0.80

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical  
 First Quarter 1975 1974  
 Revenue (millions)... 403.3 380.9  
 Profits (millions)... 37.5 15.5  
 Per Share... 1.29 0.83

Libbey-Owens-Ford  
 First Quarter 1975 1974  
 Revenue (millions)... 171.2 151.2  
 Profits (millions)... 1.0 7.1  
 Per Share... -0.02 0.53

Northrup  
 First Quarter 1975 1974  
 Revenue (millions)... 213. 189.  
 Profits (millions)... 4.5 2.5  
 Per Share... 1.25 0.65

Owens-Illinois  
 First Quarter 1975 1974  
 Revenue (millions)... 498.6 521.5  
 Profits (millions)... 9.4 20.0  
 Per Share... 0.51 1.37

PPG Industries  
 First Quarter 1975 1974  
 Revenue (millions)... 392.0 386.0  
 Profits (millions)... 10.1 19.5  
 Per Share... 0.49 0.94

Walt Disney Productions  
 Second Quarter 1975 1974  
 Revenue (millions)... 120.2 92.2  
 Profits (millions)... 14.3 9.3  
 Per Share... 0.47 0.31

Six Months  
 Revenue (millions)... 211.0 171.1  
 Profits (millions)... 21.3 15.2  
 Per Share... 0.71 0.51

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC  
 OF ALGERIA  
 MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND ENERGY  
 SONATRACH  
 Hydrocarbon Division  
 PRE-SELECTION NOTICE

A pre-selection notice is announced for the construction of social equipment in a new district of the town of Hassi-Messoud, situated in the Algerian Sahara, 900 km. from Algiers.

The project consists of building by the traditional methods of reinforced concrete and metallic superstructures a shopping center, schools, a hotel, a hospital and cold storage warehouses, covering a surface of about 30,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

The project is divided in 4 parts:  
 The first part covering about 18,000 m<sup>2</sup> includes:  
 2 day-care centers, 3 kindergartens, 3 elementary schools, a gas-treatment station, 2 bakeries, an apartment building with bachelor studies, a police station.

The second part covering about 22,000 m<sup>2</sup> includes:  
 A Hammam, a sixty-room hotel, a supermarket, cold storage warehouses, a sixty-bed hospital, a town hall, a mosque, a thousand-seat cinema.

The third part covering 18,000 m<sup>2</sup> includes:  
 A center for polytechnic studies (O.E.P.), a youth center, a building for the administration of the complex, warehouses and maintenance buildings, a cinema, a bar-restaurant, a swimming-pool with annex, a post office and civil defense.

The fourth part covering about 22,000 m<sup>2</sup> includes:  
 An industrial technique, a shopping gallery, a 600-seat cinema, a day-care center, 2 kindergartens, 2 primary schools, a swimming-pool with restaurant, shops, 2 bakeries.

Companies interested in the realization of one or several parts or of the entire project, are invited to send a fully answered pre-selection questionnaire before April 30th, 1975, at the latest, to the 2 addresses below:

SONATRACH—DIRECTION PRODUCTION,  
 B.P. 244 ALGER, ALGERIA.  
 DAR-AL-BANASAH (BEAUF & PARTNERS),  
 B.P. 7158 BETHROUTE, LEBANON.

The pre-selection questionnaires can be obtained at the following addresses:  
 SONATRACH—Direction Production, Chemin du Réservoir, Ryda, ALGERIA.

SONATRACH—105, Av. Raymond-Poincaré, Paris-16e, FRANCE.  
 SONATRACH—Mariathessstrasse 6, Munich 80, R.F.G.  
 SONATRACH—2, Place de l'Albertaine, Bruxelles 1000, BELGIUM.

SONATRACH—19, via Vitor Pisani, Milan, ITALY.  
 SONATRACH—67, Rue du Rhône, Geneva, SWITZERLAND.  
 SONATRACH—Weena 112, Rotterdam 3002, NEDERLAND.

And from the Algerian Embassies in the accredited countries.



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

(Continued on next page)







1975-76		Stocks and Div in \$		S/A		High		Low		Last		Net	
High	Low	P/E	Yield	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
1174	536	Moyn	4.5	8	20	71%	6%	7	-	36	-	29	-
775	136	Loan	4.5	10	17	26%	5%	24	-	14	-	14	-

[illegible]

## 2,000,000 Shares



## Common Stock

**Price \$48.625 per Share**

**Dean Witter & Co.**

هكذا نحن الأعمى

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets			
April 1, 1975			
Open	Close	N.C.	
London	122.96	73.10	+0.28
Zurich	122.90	122.25	-0.11
Paris (72.5 Mio)	177.63	176.61	+0.92
U.S. dollars per ounce.			
Intermarket Gold Induced Series "B"			
Bonds (p.v., 1,000)	1,152.33		-3.23
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.			
<i>Disclaimer:</i> — International Bankers.			



## American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
30 1/2% IBM Corp.	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
30 1/2% AT&T Corp.	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
30 1/2% GE Corp.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
30 1/2% Ford Motor	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
30 1/2% General Elec.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
30 1/2% IBM Corp.	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
30 1/2% AT&T Corp.	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
30 1/2% GE Corp.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
30 1/2% Ford Motor	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
30 1/2% General Elec.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0

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Candidates should have the following profile:

- A dynamic leader, ambitious, profit minded, with team spirit;
- Cosmopolitan background coupled with a sense of diplomacy;
- Previous experience of 3-5 years in sales clothing industry; preferably in jeans, trousers and jackets;
- Proven record of achievement in sales management;
- H. B. S. or equivalent;
- Age around 35 years;
- Fluent Dutch, English; knowledge of Spanish would be helpful;
- Preferably Dutch nationality.

If you are interested in this position, please forward your resume with salary requirement under reference H 158 to:

V. W. H. Greenway  
WHINNEY MURRAY ERNST & ERNST  
Rue de la Loi 26  
B-1040 - BRUSSELS

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Must be experienced in major construction projects. MIDDLE EAST exposure desirable.

Salary and terms of employment negotiable. Applicant should state complete qualifications and references. All replies will be held in strict confidence.

APPLY PROMPTLY TO:

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Desarrollará políticas de evaluación del personal técnico y directivo, formación, planes de carrera y evaluación, cursos y seminarios. Actuará como Jefe de Personal para titulados y directivos y se responsabilizará de su reclutamiento, administración de salarios y otras actividades.

**JEFE DE DESARROLLO DE RECURSOS HUMANOS (Ref. 346)**

Planificará el reclutamiento, formación y promoción a nivel nacional. Desarrollará personalmente cursos para mandos y directivos medios en campos de Dirección de Personal. Propondrá políticas y técnicas en materia de empleo y formación.

- Ambos puestos requieren experiencia específica en estas funciones, dentro de grandes empresas, o en Escuelas de Administración y Dirección de empresas.
- Formación a nivel superior.
- Dependencia del Director de Personal y Asuntos Sociales.
- Residencia en Madrid.
- Retribución negociable según valia profesional.

• Enviar urgentemente historial profesional detallado al: Director de Personal y Asuntos Sociales, Castellana, 20 - Madrid 1, indicando Referencia del puesto.

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- Ability to organize and administer Sales Promotion Material, Mailings, Exhibitions and Sales Literature;
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Andrew TOGUT  
CORDIS S.A., B.P. 36,  
MORANGIS, France. Tel.: 909.34.20.

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Mr. Ray Allen, Vice-President of Certicon, will be in residence at the Hotel du Rhône, Geneva, Switzerland, from April 15 to April 21 to meet with interested parties.

For advance appointment, kindly, TWX 910-490-2123, Beverly Hills, California, U.S.A.

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**DIRECTOR OF FINANCE MADRID**

Schering-Plough Corporation, worldwide pharmaceutical and cosmetic manufacturer, invites applications for the position of Finance Director of Essex Espana, one of the company's major subsidiaries in Europe.

The position will report directly to the General Manager, with responsibility for the following functions:

- Accounting and finance;
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The successful applicant, who would preferably be Spanish, must be able to convince that he has the ability and experience to undertake these responsibilities. He must have a sound knowledge of American accounting and reporting systems, including standard costing and sophisticated cash forecasting methods. Fluency in Spanish and English is essential.

This demanding position will command an attractive salary and fringe benefits.

Replies, which should include personal data, educational background, employment history and present salary, will be treated in strict confidence. Please write to:

Personnel Executive  
Sherico Ltd.  
Töpferstrasse 5, 6004 Lucerne, Switzerland.

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Paris location with travel in Europe.

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International Training Organisation is interested in the following candidates for technical assistant project in West Africa:

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to supervise, coordinate and direct training activities for major banking institutions. Duties would include preparation of training methodology and administrative and liaison responsibilities. Degrees and experience in training in banking fields desirable.

**PLANNING/PROGRAMMING SPECIALIST**

to develop training aids, training courses and supplementary documentation in banking techniques. Experience in training, particularly in commercial fields, essential.

Both positions require fluent written and spoken English, with the ability to handle French to English translation, if possible. Attractive remuneration including tax-free salary, furnished housing plus daily local allowance and yearly paid leave Europe.

Please send inquiries to: Case Postale 192, 1211 Geneva 28.

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**seeks**

**ACCOUNTANT**

Based in Amsterdam

Reporting directly to the Financial Director, he will be responsible for the following:

- General accounting;
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- Tax and social security matters;
- Monthly reports to headquarters;
- Cash flow and budgeting;
- Insurance;
- Relations with banks.

Candidates should be around 35 years of age, with a solid accounting background.

- Experience in clothing industry, preferably in jeans, trousers and jackets;
- Good knowledge of Spanish mandatory;
- Preferably Dutch nationality.

If you are interested in this position, please forward your resume with salary requirement under reference H 158 to:

V. W. H. Greenway  
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Rue de la Loi 26  
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Chemical degree, 18 years experience in Europe and U.S.A. in general management, industrial marketing, sales, product management, manufacturing and development of products and equipment for industrial and public sector. Treatment of Fluoropolymer, Italian, working knowledge French, Spanish, Greek responsible position in Europe, the Middle East, or U.S.A.

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**Experienced organic pigments SALES REPRESENTATIVE**

5 years' minimum experience organic pigments sales representative.

Belgian or Dutch nationality.

Fluent in English, French and German. Competent in printing ink industry, paint and plastics industry.

To be headquartered in Europe. The right person should be free to travel throughout Europe with occasional visits to U.S.A.

Salary negotiable.

Send resume to: John Daffey, President, Chemetron International Division, CHEMETRON CORPORATION, P.O. BOX 46251, AMF-O-HARE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606, U.S.A.

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**BBC:**

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BBC requires ROMANIAN Program Assistant for External Services in LONDON. Applicants must have Romanian as own or best language, thorough knowledge of English, good microphone voice, ability to translate from English into Romanian and, after training, ability to write original scripts in Romanian. Ability to type or willingness to accept training on arrival essential. Salary: £2,978 p.a. rising after six months' satisfactory service. Free to London paid, and family fares after six months' satisfactory probationary period.

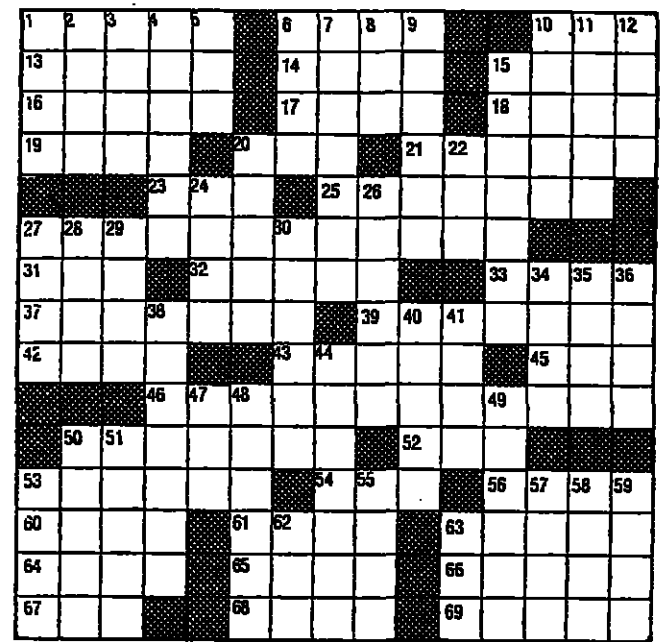
For further details write within 14 days to: Personnel Officer, East European Service, BBC Bush House, Strand, London, WC2B 4PH, quoting reference 75G146.



## CROSSWORD

By Will Wenz

- ACROSS**
- 1 Sand-trap shot
  - 6 Goddess of discord
  - 10 Newlywed's title
  - 13 French income
  - 14 Sarazen or Little
  - 15 Maple genus
  - 16 Access
  - 17 F.B.I. agents
  - 18 Rival of U.S.C.
  - 19 Medicine-bottle word
  - 20 Between Mex. and Can.
  - 21 Two-under-pars
  - 23 Self: Prefix
  - 25 Newly enlisted one
  - 27 Well-known golfer
  - 31 Greek letter
  - 32 Twenty: Prefix
  - 33 Tea-service unit
  - 37 Asian food staple
  - 39 Retards
  - 42 Starting golfer
  - 43 Judges
  - 45 Number on a green flag
  - 46 Well-known golfer
- DOWN**
- 1 Born and
  - 2 Woven fabric
  - 3 Insects
  - 4 Run of luck
  - 5 Walter Josephine
  - 6 Scrambled and
  - 7 Comments
  - 8 Chemical suffix
  - 9 Roman philosopher
  - 10 Roman 1251
  - 11 Extend a lease
  - 12 Spanish ladies: Abbr.
  - 15 Site of spring journey
  - 20 Upstate N. Y. city
  - 22 Indonesian island group
  - 24 Unicorn fish
  - 26 Struck out
  - 27 Witticism
  - 28 Stub
  - 29 Coral island: Fr.
  - 30 Large vulture
  - 34 French town of W. W. II
  - 35 British queen
  - 36 French river
  - 38 No. 2 wood
  - 40 Gas-gauge word
  - 41 Ruler
  - 44 Baseball's Howard et al.
  - 47 Way: Abbr.
  - 48 Gopher Byron
  - 49 Resembling fat
  - 50 Park of Edison fame
  - 51 Gopher Tommy
  - 52 Acra or crack
  - 53 Indians of West
  - 54 Word for a ducking
  - 58 Cash box
  - 59 Dandelion and oolong
  - 62 Gopher Trevino
  - 63 Caribbean group: Abbr.



## WEATHER

ALGAE...	U	F	Clear	MADRID...	U	F	Overcast
AMSTERDAM...	4	37	Clear	MILAN...	14	37	Overcast
ANKARA...	4	43	Overcast	MONTREAL...	12	39	Overcast
ATLANTA...	23	23	Overcast	MOSCOW...	11	23	Cloudy
BEIJING...	21	20	Clear	MUNICH...	5	41	Cloudy
BELGRADE...	17	63	Overcast	NEW YORK...	2	33	Sunny
BERLIN...	6	43	Overcast	OSLO...	11	37	Overcast
BRUSSELS...	3	37	Rain	PARIS...	5	36	Snow
BUDAPEST...	15	59	Overcast	ROME...	13	39	Overcast
CALGO...	6	43	Overcast	SOFIA...	16	61	Clear
CASABLANCA...	17	63	Overcast	STOCKHOLM...	11	43	Overcast
COPENHAGEN...	17	63	Overcast	TORONTO...	11	43	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL...	6	43	Overcast	UNION CITY...	11	43	Overcast
DUBLIN...	6	43	Overcast	VIENNA...	11	43	Overcast
EDINBURGH...	3	41	Overcast	WARSAW...	16	61	Clear
FLORENCE...	13	39	Overcast	WASHINGTON...	11	43	Overcast
FRANKFURT...	4	39	Overcast	ZURICH...	4	39	Cloudy
GENOVA...	4	39	Overcast				
HELSINKI...	3	37	Overcast				
ISTANBUL...	19	69	Clear				
LAS PALMAS...	13	37	Overcast				
LISBON...	3	41	Overcast				
LONDON...	13	37	Rain				
LOS ANGELES...	13	37	Rain				

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund \$6.01 (d) L.E.T. Multi-Val. Fd. \$F34.50  
(w) Am. Export Fd. \$6.01 (d) L.E.T. Income Fund \$F36.50  
(w) Apollo (Europe) Int. Pr. \$F68.50 (w) L.E.T. Fund \$F37.50  
(w) Apollo Fund S.A. \$F5.50 (w) L.E.T. Fund \$F37.50

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.

(d) Berbond \$F70.50 (w) L.E.T. Multi-Val. Fd. \$F34.50  
(d) Bond \$F70.50 (w) L.E.T. Income Fund \$F36.50  
(d) Bond \$F70.50 (w) L.E.T. Fund \$F37.50

(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l. \$F33.33 (w) L.E.T. Fund \$F37.50  
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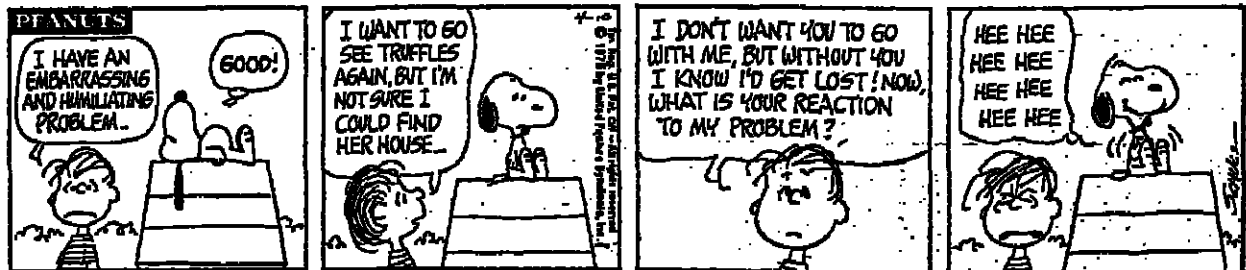
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(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l. \$F33.33 (w) L.E.T. Fund \$F37.50

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



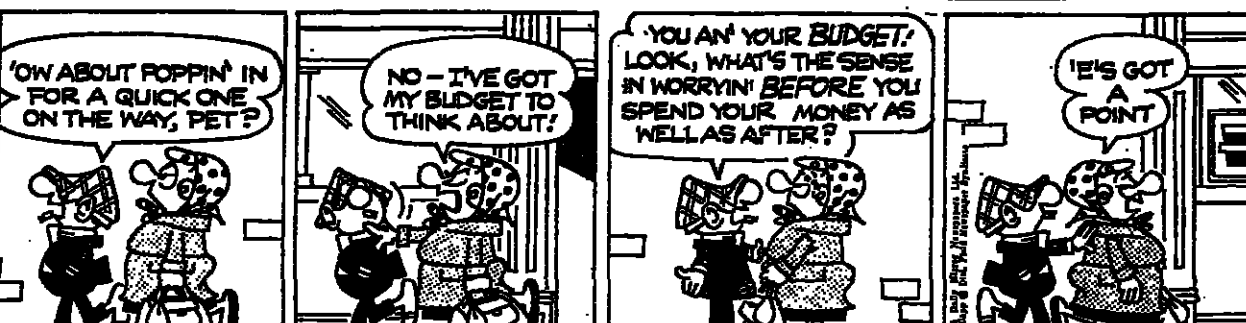
## BEETLE BAILEY



## WIZARD OF ID



## ANDY CAPP



## REX MORGAN M.D.



## RIP KIRBY



## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL

Their Secret Wartime Correspondence

Edited by Francis L. Leavenheim

Harold D. Langley and Manfred Jonas

Saharaj Review Press-Dutton, 885 pp., \$17.50.

Reviewed by Drew Middleton

HAROLD MACMILLAN, the most gifted author to occupy No. 10 Downing St. since Sir Winston's departure, once remarked that as he grew older he found the raw material of history—letters, diaries, dispatches—more rewarding than the finished product.

That genial elder statesman is certain to be delighted with this book. Here is material for 20 histories.

The subtitle is misleading: The editors admit that the book contains not all but "the heart" of the more than 1,700 messages exchanged by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill during World War II. Some of the messages are not "secret." Sir Winston, in his "second World War" given the text of some of the more important documents to be found in this book.

These are minor points. The major one is that this is by far the most revealing report that we are likely to get on how a war was won and a peace was lost at the summit.

One by one the great problems of the war and of peacemaking march through these exchanges: the terrible toll of submarine sinkings that worried Churchill far more than German bombing; the hurried, desperate attempts to help the Russians at the "Xmas" armistice drive deeper into the Soviet Union; whether the Allies should be expedient in North Africa and Italy or employ none but Simon-Pierre de Gaulle; what the policy should be toward Greece, Yugoslavia, postwar Poland.

These events are seen through the eyes of two remarkable men, giants in their day, who worked in surprising harmony in a world crisis that makes our current troubles appear little more than showers on a summer's day. Of the two, Churchill emerges more clearly because he trusted no one else to write his dispatches, whereas the Roosevelt messages, certainly in the last year of his life, have a bureaucratic style far different from the President's natural ebullience.

The two leaders had their problems and their disagreements, though, until Pearl Harbor, Roosevelt necessarily had a secondary role in the conduct of the conflict.

Once America was in the war, Roosevelt became first an equal partner and then, as U.S. manpower and material began to dominate the war effort, the senior partner. He was more assertive, ready to offer his views, usually expansive and sometimes wrong.

Both leaders often chased false scents. For example, the

Secrets to Previous Fronts

BRIDGE

For almost 20 years the best U.S. teams have been trying to defeat the best Italian team, without success. Another effort took place recently, with no preliminary fanfare but no change in the result.

An Aces team composed of Bob Wolf and Bob Haxman of Dallas, the reigning world pair champions, and Paul Solway and John Swanson of Los Angeles, who narrowly failed to take the world title from the Italians in Bermuda, together with Don Krawiec, former champion, traveled to Tangier, Morocco, to compete in the biggest and most successful tournament ever staged in Africa with 500 competitors.

The Italians were Giorgio Beladonna, Benito Garozzo, Walter Avaroli and Pietro Porquetti.

The Search Goes On

Not surprisingly, the Aces and the Italians reached the final of the team event, in a field of 40 teams. Italy scored a comfortable victory by 27 international match points in a 32-deal match.

The Aces had a close semifinal match against a strong French team, and squeezed through to the final thanks to the diamond deal. The U.S. auction permitted one of the French players to make a lead-direction double, but instead of pinpointing the winning defense it gave the declarer the clue he needed to make a slam.

Solway opened the North hand with one heart, and jumped to four clubs when his partner responded one spade. This was a splendid strong hand, a spade fit, and at most a singleton club. East asked the opportunity to show length and strength in clubs by doubling, an action that might sometimes permit East-West to locate a desirable sacrifice. Here it backfired.

The redoubled showed the club ace, and North cue-bid his diamond ace. South used a form of Blackwood in which the five-club response showed zero or three

NORTH (D)

♠ A 6 4  
♥ Q J 8 5 4  
♦ A 5  
♣ 7

EAST

♠ 7 6 5  
♥ K 8 3  
♦ Q 10 9 8 2  
♣ K Q J 8 7 6 5

SOUTH

♠ K Q 8 7 2  
♥ Q 7 3  
♦ A Q 2  
♣ A Q 2

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North: 1♠, 2♣, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣, 53♣, 54♣, 55♣, 56♣, 57♣, 58♣, 59♣, 60♣, 61♣, 62♣, 63♣, 64♣, 65♣, 66♣, 67♣, 68♣, 69♣, 70♣, 71♣, 72♣, 73♣, 74♣, 75♣, 76♣, 77♣, 78♣, 79♣, 80♣, 81♣, 82♣, 83♣, 84♣, 85♣, 86♣, 87♣, 88♣, 89♣, 90♣, 91♣, 92♣, 93♣, 94♣, 95♣, 96♣, 97♣, 98♣, 99♣, 100♣.







